WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

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THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	$15
" " 3 "	9
" " 1 "	3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months	10
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No subscriptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

"Did the Soldiers Vote?"

The aggregate vote of the army, so far, foots up about sixteen thousand votes, with one brigade, three regiments, and scattered votes in hospitals and elsewhere to hear from, which will probably bring the vote of the army up to twenty thousand.

Yet, the assertion is gravely made that only about one-third of the soldiers have voted! This is a great mistake. The muster rolls show about fifty thousand North Carolina soldiers in the field. Of these, about five thousand are prisoners, two thousand may be set down as deserters and absentees without leave: there are then at least two thousand furloughed to their homes for wounds and sickness; and to these are to be added all those who were on picket and necessary detail duty, out of reach of the polls, on the day of election, and they may make two thousand votes more.

Then there are accounted for thirty-four thousand votes. When allowance is made for those under twenty-one, it will be seen that an unusually large vote has been given. Indeed, the majority for Gov. Vance this year in the army, now amounts to more than the whole vote of both candidates two years ago, when North Carolina had many more men in the field.

But pray who has lost by these votes not counted or given? It is assumed that Mr. Holden has. On the contrary, the loss has been to Governor Vance, in the ratio of at least ten to one; for the presumption is a fair one that these would have voted as their fellows did. And the people will vote the same way.

The *Standard* and *Progress* profess that the vote in the army has been remarkably small, and that it has been occasioned by the Holden men being prevented or intimidated from voting. To show the ridiculousness of this assertion, by reference to the files of the *Standard*, it is found that in 1862, when we had probably more men in the field than now, that the vote in the army for Vance and Johnston was much smaller. Then, Vance received 7,687, and Johnston 3 9 6—making an aggregate of 11,683 votes polled. This year, as far as heard from, there has been over 15,000 votes polled, of which Vance has received (in round numbers) over 14,000, and Holden 1000 or less. Behold how plain a story puts these misstatements of Mr. Holden to rest.

We understand that Col. Amis, one of the candidates in Granville, in speaking of the "Personal Liberty Bill" of the late Legislature, uses this language: "Col. McRae is no mean authority on subjects of this sort, in this State. When this bill was first passed, he denounced it, but in a few days afterwards, modified that opinion and said that there was nothing so objectionable about it."

We do not believe that Mr. Amis would wilfully misrepresent us, yet we cannot conceive how he has fallen into so gross an error. We denounced the motives of the author of of that bill; we denounced the manner of its passage, and more than once we condemned the *nullification* scheme it contained, and went into argument to add force to our condemnation. We are surprised at Mr. Amis.

Photographs.

We are endeavoring to secure faithful likenesses, "*en groupe*," of the *ferocious beauties*, "females, ladies or women," of this city, who tore the poor Holden-fellow to pieces on Thursday last. These wild specimens of lovely "*females*" are said to TEAR furiously, and with unerring instinct they seize on the *hearts* of their victims, to be first *torn*.

The only exception to this instinctive heart-tearing, is where they come across a poor devil of a Holden-fellow; him they always seize by the ears. Let all such follow their illustrious leader, and "leave the premises."

The News.

We received no Richmond or Georgia papers yesterday, and are without any additional news by mail.

We notice by the Petersburg *Register*, that it was Ransom's N. C. brigade that drove the enemy back with heavy loss, who had captured our breastworks on the explosion of their mine on Saturday. The damage to our works extended about 150 yards. Four guns were blown up, and the men in attendance.—The 22d S. C. Regiment lost 30 killed and wounded.

Vote of the Soldiers.

The following additional votes have received since yesterday:

	Vance.	Holden.
Kirkland's Wagon camp,	86	4
Farmvile Hospital,	68	24
Plymouth Garrison,	409	22

Teamsters.

The distress of Mr. Holden about "Pickett's teamsters," is relieved. *They have voted* as follows—Vance 86, Holden 4.

A pretty tight rein these fellows draw.—Wait for the wagon, and all take a side.

Look for the Cross (⋈) mark on your paper. If you find it, send on and renew, as it is a sign your time is about out.

Georgia.

Whatever may be said in the interest of politicians, has and will be said against the administration, because of the removal of General Johnston. It is a lamentable fact in Georgia, as it has been in North Carolina, that men have forgotten the great issue at state, in their eagerness to build up political parties for their own personal aggrandizement. It is true, (to the credit of that State be it spoken) that although these party movements have entailed much mischief, they have not, as in North Carolina, broken down the barriers of loyalty and let in the dangers of insidious treason; but they have accomplished even there, much of evil, and have contributed to bring Georgia to what is now very justly termed a "perilous position."

Without fair cause—for no just reason, but chiefly to promote hostility to the administration—General Bragg, who was supposed to be a favorite officer of the President, was hunted, derided and defamed The popular prejudice was fanned against him; his useful and brilliant deeds were covered with a heap of abuse; he was made altogether responsible for the short comings of others, and his misfortunes were converted into faults, until he himself sought relief from the burden of intolerable reproach, and was offered another position remote from the scene of so much labor and responsibility, and so little encouragement and reward.

If General Bragg's usefulness was injured in the army of Tennessee, outside influence did the evil work. When he withrew, the public clamor assigned his post to General Joseph E. Johnston; and the President, forgetting and forgiving much in the history of this officer's previous connection with important movements, acquiesced in his assignment to the lead of the army confronting Sherman.

Every available resource was used to strengthen his force. His own selection of officers was allowed, and his army was brought up to a nearer approximation to the strength of the enemy, than the great Lee ever had in all his career of glory. Then was it said, Gen. Johnston will fight. There was heard the assurances that no more surrender of territory will be made. The troops were said to be buoyant, sanguine, anxious to encounter the foe. Yet in the face of all this, Sherman commenced to flank, and Johnston to retreat. Back—back—back come our troops. On, on, and on followed the columns of the invader. Punished severely in occasional stands, he sustained heavy losses at Rockyface Mountain, Marietta, Resaca, New Hope. But the checks were temporary. Flanked again and again on the retreat, followed the exhilarating news of each of our successes, and hope was dimmed by the depression of these continued "falls-back." Nor was the popular hope encouraged altogether by the skill and masterly scientific strategy by which our troops were brought to the rear, and more territory abandoned. All this went on until Kennesaw was lost—the Chattahoochee crossed by both armies—the assurances of Gen. Johnston's own dispatches that he meant to fight, disproved; and the enemy were fairly in range of the "Gate City," firing shells into her streets. And it was ascertained that Atlanta was to be given up, and that Xenophon intended to proceed backward to the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic Ocean.

The machine was going down hill, and unless checked, the wheels, of their own velocity, would run to the bottom. Then was Johnston relieved, in the very environs of Atlanta.—Hood was put in command. It was known, besides his being a remarkable fighter, that Hood had lost one leg, which had diminished his calibre for running. Here, then, was a General with a good strong head, two willing and powerful arms, and only one leg. He *will* fight—and he has fought—and triumphed. He met the very first attempt at *flanking*, and foiled it; and Hood has said that this flanking is not the bug bear it is represented to be, and he don't mean to allow it.

Since his accession to the command, the skies are brighter, hope is revived, and we look in a very few days to hear that by his energy and skill, Sherman has been driven out—what ought to have been done long ago.

MODEST AND DISINTERESTED.—Mr. Holden advises every body to go to the polls to-morrow and vote for *him*. See *Standard*. He blows his own trumpet, and he advises every body to help him blow. The soldiers do not admire brass horns, and would not blow through one, neither will the people at home.

For the Confederate.

The ladies who visited the hospitals on Thursday last, have read with surprise, the extraordinary statement in the *Standard* of yesterday, purporting to be written at the request of the President of the "Relief Association"—and which places them in a false position. They visited the hospitals with the usual refreshments for the soldiers, and certainly believed themselves to be members of the "Association." While there, they neither said nor did anything but what they considered their privilege and their duty. Their "advisors" were their own hearts, prompted by a pure love of their country, a sincere desire to see the honor of the Old North State vindicated, and to hail as Governor a *patriot* instead of a *traitor*.

They have authorized no one to make apologies to the Editor of the *Standard* for them; nor do they wish any made in their names; for they consider the false charge contained in the Extra of 30th of July, as unworthy their notice. They are content to leave the cause in the hands of the brave and *true* men, who do ably defend it.

The *Confederate* and *Conservative* of Monday last, not content with publishing the same votes twice, have picked out and published those brigades that have given the largest majorities for Vance, but they have suppressed the votes of Kirkland's and Cook's brigades, which have given very small majorities for him. In five of the nine regiments of these brigades Vance's majority in each does not exceed 77, while in one of them it is but 35, and in another but 50—the largest majority in any one of these regiments being 185.—*Standard*

We explained on yesterday, how the votes of two brigades accidently appeared in our election returns columns twice. As to Kirkland's and Cook's brigades, we had not seen them until they appeared in the *Progress*, and we published them in our first issue thereafter. But the following extract of a letter from an officer in Kirkland's brigade, will show how *truthful* are Mr. Holden's remarks above quoted:

"In this brigade, (Kirkland's) full returns are not yet in, but Vance's majority will not be less than 600, and Holden has not received more than 100. In the 47th, Vance's majority is 35. In the 26th, Vance received 152 votes, Holden 18. In the 11th, Vance about 200, Holden 2. In the 44th, Vance 100, Holden 16. In the 52d, Vance 70, Holden 17.

"In Cook's brigade, the 27th gave Holden only 2; in the 15th he received only 25; in the 46th only 56. Others not heard from."

Comment on the unscrupulous misrepresentations of Mr. Holden, is unnecessary.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the following letter:

CAMP NEAR CHAFIN'S BLUFF,
July 29, 1864.

The vote for Governor in Kirkland's, Cook's and Davis' brigades is as follows:

	Vance.	Holden.
26th Reg't,	198	15
11th "	199	33
44th "	93	18
52nd "	72	20
47th "	35 maj.	
15th "	176	25
27th "	152	2
46th "	112	56
48th "	100	47
55th "	84	24

The vote was under very unfavorable circumstances. We had just been on a very hard march, and the men were much exhausted. Many straggled out and did not come up in time for the election. The pickets, teamsters, detailed men, &c., were nearly all absent from their companies at the time, and did not vote. Many are at hospitals wounded, on furlough &c. The men were so much exhausted that comparatively little interest was shown for elections or anything else. To these causes may be attributed the smallness of the vote. The vote, however, if entirely full, would bear about the same proportions. But if the statements of Vance's opponents be correct, his vote would have been larger, if all the clerks, wagon-drivers, ambulance corps, and other "shade officers," had voted; for it is said all such are Vance men. Vance's vote in the army is almost unanimous. His friends did not expect such a large majority. There was no restraint nor undue influence exercised over the men in voting. They all voted in their own way and just as they pleased. The managers of the election were, in nearly every instance, privates in their respective companies.

I have just heard from the vote at the brigade wagon camp. Vance 86, Holden 7.

So by the above, it will be seen that in the two Brigades which Mr. Holden has picked out to show his strength, he was beaten in Kirkland's brigade more than 7 to 1, and in Cook's brigade more than 4 to 1.

CONCORD, July 30, 1864.

Editors Confederate—SIRS: As an effort has been made by B. F. Moore and the Editor of the *Progress*, to show an analogy or identity of principle between the Heroes of America and the order of Free Masons, I desire, as a Master Mason and member of the Grand Lodge, to enter my protest against it. Being no member of the H. O. A., I can only judge of it by what I see in the papers. But to give you the principles of Masonry, it is only necessary the following interrogatories to the Master of a Lodge, on his investiture, should be enumerated:

"1st. You agree to be a peaceable subject, and cheerfully to conform to the laws of the country in which you reside?

"2nd. You promise not to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against Government, but patiently to submit to the supreme legislature?

"3rd. You agree to pay a proper respect to the civil magistrate, to work diligently, live creditably, and act honorably by all men?"

All these questions the Master must answer in the affirmative, before he can be installed.

Again, in the charge to an entered apprentice, you will find the following injunction, to-wit:

"In the State, you are to be a quiet and peaceful subject, true to your government, and just to your country; you are not to countenance *disloyalty or rebellion*, but patiently submit to legal authority, and conform with cheerfulness to the government in which you live."

Those are the principles of masonry. If there is any analogy between them and those of the H. O. A., I cannot perceive it. In fact, whoever asserts there is, is a slanderer of our most ancient order—"more ancient than the golden fleece or Roman Eagle." The junior Editor, whom I am happy to be able to acknowledge as a worthy brother, can testify that all I have said above is true. B.

A Sensible Fellow.

A converted sinner of a Holden soldier says: He must be a d——ogged poor shoat, who wouldn't vote as a pretty girl asked him to.—For my part, says he, if *any such* wants me to keep a voting the balance of my life, all she has to do is to stand by and tell me to vote.

A Bible View of Subjugation.

There is but one nation whose history has been completely written by inspired historians so as to trace and show the connection of public virtue with independence and prosperity, and to assign the real causes of national disasters or triumphs.

The Hebrew history is merely in its secular and political lessons, and apart from its direct religious bearing, and its significance as a link in the chain of Christian evidences, with all else that has been dreamed, or feigned, or written under the pretext of history—which so called history is, in fact, only a heavier and more pretending style of romance than the novel.

The Israelites experienced great and sudden changes of national fortune and destiny, which, with their causes and connections, have been traced for our instruction, and which compose a striking commentary on the national and political application and exigency of the comprehensive criterion or rule or maxim which Christianity proposes specifically for individuals, but is equally applicable to peoples: "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

Deferring other comments and reflections on the permanent appositeness and enduring value of the Bible history, in its secular applications; we refer now merely to a Bible sketch or description of subjugation, which the reader will find in 1st Samuel, 13th, 19th v:

"Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel, for the Philistines said, lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears."

The Philistines, the Yankees of the old world, whom God raised up as scourages of national sins, and as examples of warning for all apostate and infidel nations, waged war against the industry and resource of the Hebrews, just as Sherman is now seeking to do against us. The Hebrew ministers no doubt, sharing the prevalent proneness of the people for commercial adventure, and for blockade running, neglected such trifling affairs as smiths, their tools, and materials, until it was found that "there was no smith in the land.

So far as the Yankees have prevailed over any of our territory, we have experienced or observed sufficiently the object and purposes and results of subjugation, and we have suffered enough to warn all rulers and counsellors of the prime importance of the great fact that our war is not simply an appeal to the battle-field, or to numbers in arms, but a test and measure of resources and determination in all the arts needed for the practical assertion and maintenance of independence.

Before enrolling and conscribing and impressing officers silence all the sounds of our anvils, and quench the flames of our forges, and shut up our work-shops, we beg their attention to the condition in which the Israelites were when "there was no smith in the land."—*Charleston Courier.*

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A most shocking murder was perpetrated near the Way Side Hospital in this place, between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday night, on the person of Mr. James Horah. His throat was cut almost from ear to ear. His out cries for "help," and "murder," were heard by the people in the vicinity, but he was dead before any one reached him. It has not yet been ascertained who is the guilty person, though it is believed he is a negro. An old hat and a little bow-basket, picked up on the spot where the deed was committed, and foot prints and marks of blood on the different fences crossed in his flight, all indicate that the murder was committed by some negro whom Mr. H., meeting at that late hour had attempted to arrest. The whole town was greatly shocked, and scores came forward to tender their services to the authorities.

Mr. Horah had been to the depot, we learn, to look after a sick soldier, a member of the Company of the 46th N. C. T., of which the late Lt. George Horah, his brother, had been an officer and who took tea with the family that evening.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Vote of the Garison at Plymouth.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Co. C, 50th Reg't, Johnson co—Vance 43, Holden 9.

Co. D, 50th Reg't, Johnson co—Vance 16, Holden 6.

Co. F, 50th Reg't, Moore co—Vance 88, Holden none.

Co G, 50th Reg't, Rutherford co—Vance 52, Holden 2.

Co. H, 50th Reg't, Cumberland and Harnett—Vance 48, Holden 10.

Co. K, 50th Reg't, Rutherford and Polk—Vance 42, Holden 1.

Co's. G and H 10th Reg't, Art—Vance 75, Holden 4

C. S. S, Albemarle—Vance 27, Holden none.

Det. of Pitt's cavalry (couriers)—Vance 9, Holden none.

Vance 409, Holden 32.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE AND SHERIFF.

Co C, from Johnston—Snead 17, Sanders 21. Commons—Finch 25, Hinnant 25, Banks 19, W. A. Smith 14, Lane 2. Sheriff—Cullom 54.

Wayne county. Aycock, and Crawford 3 votes and McKinney for Sheriff 1.

Co. D, from Johnston—Senate—Sanders 4, Snead 22. Commons—Finch 4, Hinnant 4, W. A. Smith 17, Banks 16.

Co. F, Moore county—Senate—Dr. Crump 57, Bright none. Commons—Harrington 57, Ritter 1.

Co. G, Rutherford county—Senate—Dr. Miller 30, Harris 12. Commons—Carson 35, Bryan 18, Carpenter 6, Eaves 16, Adams 1, Curry 1.

Co. K, Rutherford and Polk—Dr. Miller 37, Harris 5. Commons—Bryan 33, Carson 36, Carpenter 5, Eaves 1, Adams 5.

Co. H, Cumberland and Harnett—Senate—McDaniel 42, Wright 5. Commons Shepherd 38, A. D. McLean 40, McNeil 35, J P McLean 17, Turner 4, McCormick 4, McKay 2.

Vote of Dickson's Battery for Sheriff of Orange: R. M. Jones 62, Guthrie 7, Hopkins 1.

PRISONERS CAPTURED IN MARYLAND.—From three to four thousand prisoners have passed through Rockingham alone, from Maryland, captured during the first of Early's invasion.—*Richmond Whig.*

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
Ordnance Office,
July 26, 1864.

BRIG. GEN. RUFUS BARRINGER, commanding Brigade of Cavalry, Army Northern Virginia, is hereby authorized to take possession of all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians or other unathorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when he is satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States. All arms, &c., dropped by our troops or the enemy on their lines of march, or on battle-fields, or left or sold by officers or privates to persons not in the military service, are the property of the Confederate States. No person in the military service has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of arms, &c., except when under the orders and regulations of the Ordnance Department.

General Barringer will not delegate this authority to any one except commissioned officers of his own command, who will be furnished with a copy of this authority, and with instructions to furnish receipts to parties from whom arms, &c., are taken under its provisions.

By command of General R. E. LEE.

[Signed] BRISCO G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Ordnance Officer,
Army Northern Va.

Under this authority, I desire especially to gather up McClellan saddles. These saddles were captured from the enemy. There can be no private property in them. Partizan Rangers and others have no right to sell them, except to the government, which pays fixed prices for the captures.

This brigade is much in need of good saddles. Many of those we have are ruining the horses' backs. The men are losing largely and the service suffering severely by these saddles being withheld from it, often abstracted by soldiers. I appeal to all patiots to come forward and voluntarily give them up to the officers and men of this brigade in their respective localities, who will receipt for them. Those now at home, and especially all our "horse details," are required to gather up these saddles, also Sharp's rifles, Colt's repeaters, and other cavalry arms and equipments, the property of the Confederate States, and bring them back into the service. All reasonable expenses incurred in this way will be repaid them.

I claim no right at present either to seize or impress these arms and equipments, but I confidently expect every honest man, not in the field, to give them up. They ought to be ashamed, in a time like this, to be seen with them.

RUFUS BARRINGER, Brig. Gen.

aug 4-tw2w

To the Salt Commissioners for the Several Counties of North Carolina.

It may be known to most of you that our railroad communications with the Salt Works in Virginia are, and for some months have all been, interrupted by raids. I now take this mode of informing you that in consequence of this suspension of transportation, the corn purchased in North Carolina in the Spring and shipped for the State Salt Works, is yet on the road, at Petersburg and elsewhere, while some remains unshipped.

The consequence of this is the suspension of manufacturing Salt during the greater part of the summer at our Works, while all other manufactures have been entirely suspended, and it is believed most of them must continue in suspense, for want of provisions. Hence, Salt must be scarce and command a high price, and especially as the Works on the coast have suffered so much by raids.

In view of these facts, I ask you each to send forward wagons wherever it is practicable, and send grain out by them.

You will be allowed two bushels of Salt for one bushel of corn, Wheat or Rye, and one bushel for a bushel of Oats.

The teams can carry twice as much as will feed them, and in most cases more. Then the remaining half will pay for a full load of Salt.

But if each wagon will bring one third or one fourth of a load of grain, it will give an abundant supply.

Please make it known to your citizens that the same terms will be made with any of them who may send on their own account. We give preference to the counties, but must have grain, and have no fear that we will get too much, or that it will come in faster than the Salt can be made to exchange.

We have on hand between five and six thousand cords of good dry wood, capable of producing at least one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of Salt. This wood must be hauled, and for that purpose we want additional teams, and under the late order of the Conscript Bureau, none will be detailed as teamsters who are under 45 years of age. I therefore ask each of you to endeavor to send me a few men between 45 and 50 years old, that I may at once procure them to be detailed to haul at the Salt Works. N. W. WOODFIN,
Superintendent.

Aug 3-d3t

Confederate Taxes!

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES for the year 1864. At—

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

Banks, Monday,	5th	"
Barney Jones', Tuesday,	6th	"
Lashley's ⋈ Roads, Wednesday,	7th	"
Green Level, Thursday,	8th	"
Morrisville, Friday,	9th	"
Busbee's, Monday,	12th	"
Hood's Tuesday,	13th	"
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th	"
Rolesville, Thursday,	15th	"
Forestville, Friday,	16th	"
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th	"
Laws', Tuesday,	20th	"
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st	"
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd	"

The tax-payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age, and value in 1860. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Groundpeas, Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively, must be stated separately.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts, and Wagons, Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, Stationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations, Gold and Silver coin, Gold dust, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The Bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE, } Assessors.
R. H. JONES, }

aug 3-d26t

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Official.

RICHMOND, July 2.—Official information was receved this morning, of the capture of Gen. Stoneman and five hundred raiders near Macon, Georgia. His command was routed and at last accounts was flying in the direction of Eatonton.

An official dispatch from Petersburg states, that there was a cessation of hostilities yesterday, at the request of the enemy, for the purpose of caring for his dead and wounded. Seven hundred of the enemy's dead were turned over to him for burial. Twenty stand of colors, instead of twelve, as reported, were captured.

More Good News from Georgia.

MACON, July 2.—Trains from Atlanta arrive and depart regularly on time. Affairs there wear their usual aspect. There was some picket firing and shelling yesterday afternoon, which did no damage. The yankees have apparently abandoned their advanced position across the Georgia Railroad and are massing on their centre and right endeavoring to work down between the city and the river.

The raiders who cut the Macon and Western Railroad were driven towards Newnan, by Jacksons and Harrison's cavalry. Their advance reached Newnan just after the arrival of the train, carrying Rodd's command to Atlanta. He attacked them in front, and the pursuers coming up, the yankees broke and fled, leaving five hundred prisoners, all their artillery (six pieces,) and seven hundred horses in our hands. The rest sought to escape across the Chattahoochee, and it was supposed more would be taken there.

Three pieces of artillery, captured from Stoneman, were brought here. Six hundred horses and eight hundred mules are reported to have been captured from him.

Gov. Brown left this morning for Atlanta. The militia pour in, and are sent rapidly to Atlanta.

ATLANTA, July 2.—All quiet around the lines this morning. The enemy shelled the city for half an hour last evening. The army is much elated at the defeat of the raiders in their rear. The enemy are still massing towards our left.

Nashville papers of the 20th ult. mention the death of McPherson. The yankees estimate their losses in the battle of the 22d, at twenty-five hundred. Geary's, Wood's, William's, McCook's, Newton's, Johnson's, and Thomas' Federal Divisions were engaged. The New York Herald of July 27th has a special dispatch from Nashville, which says the sensational dispatches, dated Atlanta 22d, published in the Northern papers, were quite false. The Herald is of the impression that Atlanta had not been taken, but probably it had been surrounded. Reliable information had been received that every thing was going on right.

The Baltimore special correspondent of the N. Y *Times*, says Morgan has joined Early and Breckinridge.

The Steamer Scotia, which left Liverpool on the 16th, has arrived, and reports a fight between the Kearsarge and the Florida. [Not believed.]

Senator Mallory of Kentucky was killed by a soldier on the 27th of July.

The following dispatches were received too late for our Western mail on yesterday. They are inserted to day for the benefit of our subscribers on that route.

GRIFFIN, Ga., July 30.—The train from the break in the road is just in. Generals Loring and Stewart are aboard. Our loss in the battle on Thursday is estimated at fifteen hundred killed and wounded. There has been a most furious shelling of Atlanta during the last two days.—A lady on the train was killed by a shell at Atlanta this morning.

The enemy attacked Cheatham this morning early, and were easily repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss none. Fifty raiders are known to have been captured in the neighborhood of Lovejoy's to-day.

It is rumored that twelve or fifteen hundred were taken, but it is not well authenticated. The Railroad is not much injured, it will be running to-morow. The telegraph is being repaired, and will be working to-morrow.

Strahl, Brown and Walthall are only slightly wounded. All are in the field.

GRIFFIN, July 31.—The passenger train from Atlanta brings the report, that the Yankee raiding party entered Newnan yesterday. Roddy's cavalry happened to be on hand and pitched into the raiders and defeated them with great loss, killing a large number and capturing from 700 to 1000 prisoners. A gentleman who was there, says he counted 96 dead Yankees in one place.—Col. Brownlow is reported killed. We captured all their artillery. It is supposed this was the same party that tore up the road at Lovejoy.—We captured the larger portion of the wagons taken from us at Fayettville.

MACON, Aug. 1.—The raiders have made no demonstration on this place since Saturday. They have been driven from the line of the Central Railroad, and are now between Clinton and Monticello, where our cavalry is operating against them. They apparently made Clinton a centre from which they sent parties to operate on Macon, Griswoldville, Gordon and the line of the Central Railroad. At this place and at Griswoldville their attack was repulsed. At the latter they succeeded in burning twenty-seven cars, at Gordon about thirty cars and the freight depot; they also burnt the track. The telegraph line is only partially destroyed.

MACON, August 1 p. m.—Our cavalry under Gen. Iverson attacked the enemy yesterday near Clinton. The Yankees were commanded by Gen. Stoneman. They were routed and Stoneman, with seventy-five officers, about five hundred prisoners, with two pieces of artillery surrendered. They have just reached this city. The rest of the Yankee forces have scattered and are flying towards Eatonton. The pursuits continue, and many have been already killed and captured.—The trains are running regularly to Atlanta. Affairs are reported quiet there yesterday and this morning.

Every body is interested in the salt question—hence we direct general attention to the notice of N. W. Woodfin, Esq., our Salt Superintendent at the Virginia Salt works.

Notice.—Taken up and committed to the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia.
A. J. HELTEN, Jailor.
Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap 20 13-w6m

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

The Election Returns.

We give this morning all the election returns that have been received. The majority for Governor Vance is unprecedented, and when definitely ascertained, must strike every true man with the highest gratification—not as a party triumph, but as a thorough vindication of the patriotism and loyalty of the people of Carolina. The entire unanimity with which they have rebuked treason, disloyalty and the enemies of the Southern cause and the Confederate Government, under all their varied and manifold shades and types, will ensure harmony and concord among our own people, and establish for the State abroad, a reputation to which she has all along been entitled, but which a few designing and corrupt men had managed to put in jeopardy, for being among the truest, most sincere and reliable friends and devotees of Southern independence that the Confederacy contains.— On these accounts there is just cause for rejoicing; and we do rejoice.

The people of North Carolina are now united in a solid and boldly expressed determination to stand by our common Government in all its just and proper efforts to maintain the cause, our rights and our independence. Until these are fully secured, let there be no more known among us such things as party intrigues and party divisions—but one and indivisible let us stand as a band of brothers, knowing no foe but the enemy of our country, whether it be the yankee in the field, or his worse ally, the traitor at home, who, in spite of this remarkable demonstration on the part of the people and our soldiers, shall continue to instil his poison and spread disloyalty and treason among the unsuspecting and the uninformed. This must no longer be allowed. The day for its toleration is past. Let those who would avoid the penalty due for sins in the past, atone for them by well-doing for the time to come.

We have received the returns from but few counties in the election for members of the Legislature. Such as we have will be found under the appropriate head. But few Holden men have been elected to the Legislature—perhaps not a dozen. The victory is overwhelming—glorious! The defeat of the enemies of the State and Confederate Government is strong, decided, crushing. Thus may it ever be in every contest with the true against the false—with patriotism and loyalty against the enemies of the Government that gives them protection and preserves their liberty and lives.

The Election in Raleigh and Wake County.

Perhaps in no town and county in the State was so strong an effort made to procure a majority against Governor Vance, as was exerted in this town and county. They were the home of his opponent, and he and his friends had boasted of his power and influence here. But the returns show that he was defeated in both, and that the course he has pursued meets with the hearty disapprobation of a decided majority of his own immediate fellow citizens. We are glad for the reputation of our native town and county, and congratulate our fellow-citizens on the stern and loyal patriotism they have so nobly exhibited.

The returns as published indicate the election of the Senator and two Commoners of the Holden stripe by a meagre majority; but we do not yield the hope that they too have been defeated. There are some fifty Wake county votes in the army not yet returned. When they are in, we confidently expect to be able to announce the election of the whole Vance ticket—that not only D. G. Fowle, but also T. J. Utley and Wm. Laws have a majority for the Commons, and Sion H Rogers for the Senate. But even as it stands, with a vote of two hundred against Mr. Holden in *Wake* county, it is a glorious triumph.

The Editors of the Petersburg *Express* saw a gentleman from Grant's rear on Wednesday last, who brings very satisfactory accounts (to us) of the condition of Grant's army. The desertion is very great, and the counties of Prince George, Sussex and Surry, are filled with these men, striking for places beyond the reach of Grant's power. So great has this evil become, that the enemy now have a picket line of infantry and cavalry around that portion of the army, and then as an additional precaution, they have a patrol outside of the two picket lines.

These deserters all give doleful accounts of the Grand Army of the Potomac. They say that the men are totally demoralized, and that it requires no little coaxing and persuading to bring them up to a fight, and that this accounts for Grant's long inactivity. The most of them are one hundred days men, and their chief aim is to serve out the one hundred days without getting into a fight. They still complain very much of the scarcity of water in Prince George, and say that not a day passes without great suffering being experienced from this cause.

GEORGIA.—The Savannah *Republican* says, the news from Upper Georgia is truly joyful. We hold our position at Atlanta, and have whipped the enemy's cavalry everywhere. Indeed, that arm of his service seems pretty well broken up and dispersed. To crown the glory of our victory, the famous Gen. Stoneman, the great pet raider of the Yankees, has been vanquished, himself and five hundred of his officers and men captured, and the remainder dispersed and fleeing for their lives. A private telegram received here says Stoneman and many of his officers have arrived at Macon. This is glory enough for a campaign.

The sudden appearance of Roddy at Newnan, and his signal victory over the Yankees at that point, are as much unexpected as they are gratifying. He is now in Sherman's rear, with a large and veteran force, and we shall soon hear from him again.

The morning begins to break.

The Legislature.

So far as heard from, the only Holdenite candidates elect to the Legislature are as follows: One Senator and two Commoners from Johnston; one Senator and two Commoners from Davidson; one Commoner from Greene, two Commoners from Randolph; one Senator and three Commoners from Guilford; and one Senator and two Commoners from Wake—making 16 in all. The three from Wake county stand a good chance of being defeated when the whole army vote is in, and it is believed such will be the case with some of the Guilford men. Moore and Montgomery may probably each send a Holden Commoner and perhaps one or two other counties—but it is not believed that there will be exceeding 20 or 25 Holdenites among the 170 composing the two Houses of the General Assembly.

And the election of even these few, affords evidence of the repugnance to Mr. Holden among the people; for nearly all of those counties that have returned his friends to the Legislature, have given majorities against him; thus showing that personal popularity, local circumstances or extraordinary efforts have induced Vance men to cast their votes for personal favorites, although opposed to them in the great, main issue—the Gubernatorial election.

We therefore regard the election of Holden members from counties that gave Vance a majority, as no triumph for him or his cause, whatever; but as an additional testimonial of the all but unanimous condemnation of the people upon him and his course. Fifty thousand out of the probably sixty thousand votes that have been cast for Governor, have so declared it.

The Editor of the Wilmington *Journal* has had the pleasure of seeing Major W. T. Ennett, of the 3d regiment N. C. T., one of the officers sent on by the Yankees to be placed under the fire of our forts in Charleston, in retaliation for our having quartered a certain number of their officers in the city. Our officers and the Yankee officers were exchanged for each other. Among our exchanged officers are five generals. Col. Barber, Lieutenant Colonels Parsley and Davidson, and Major Ennett were the North Carolina officers selected to be exposed. They were sent from Fort Delaware to Hilton Head, and were kept there on board the prison ship Dragon, and badly treated. They were over crowded, kept between decks, without proper ventilation, and in one end of the long room formed by the between-decks of the prison ship was a stove kept constantly heated, cooking for the prisoners, their guard, and others. The exchange took place on, Wednesday last, off Charleston, and then, for the first time, our officers had a chance of seeing on Morris Island, the huts which the *hospitable* Yankees were getting ready for their *accommodation* on the open beach, and in the direct line of our fire.

The Losses at Petersburg.

The *Express*, speaking of the recent fight near that city, says our losses will aggregate twelve hundred, as follows: Mahone's Division—Sanders', Mahone's and Wright's brigades, killed and wounded, 450; Elliott's S. C. Brigade, which was at the salient where the explosion occurred, about 200 in killed and wounded; Matt Ransom, Clingman and Wise, who were under heavy artillery and musketry firing, lose about 300 in killed and wounded. The enemy's officers stated under flag of truce Monday, that they captured 300 prisoners.

The yankee loss, from all causes, cannot fall short of five thousand men. The prisoners taken will reach at least eleven hundred, including the wounded at Poplar Lawn Hospital. The officers under flag of truce Monday, acknowledged that they had about three thousand wounded in their hospitals. Thus, the eleven hundred prisoners, and the seven hundred dead of the enemy, will veary nerly approximate five thousand.

Sherman's Loss.

With that unblushing effrontery characteristic of the man, Sherman has added another falsehood to the long list he has already made, since his military career in this war commenced. He reports to the Federal Government that his loss in the late battle was only two thousand, while he estimates the Confederate loss seven thousand. Over two thousand of his men were captured by our forces and have been sent to Macon. This alone would expose his falsehood, but says the Macon *Telegraph*, let us look into a few facts. All accounts of general officers unite in saying that not lest han two thousand five hundred Federals were killed outright in the engagement—this would make his wounded number—taking the general ratio as correct—over ten thousand men.— Unite the whole and we have a total of fully fifteen thousand as his loss in the battle of last Friday evening. So far as our loss is concerned, it may be seven thousand altogether, but of one thing we are certain, the enemy's loss exceeded ours fully one hundred per cent. We do not believe that Sherman's lying report can deceive the Yankees, deluded as they are by the war fanatics of the North.

GOOD AND TRUE PUNNING.—The Greensboro' *Citizen* says a conversation has arisen in our sanctum touching the vote for Governor. The vote having gone almost unanimously against Mr. Holden, the question is proposed—Wherein lies the strength of Mr. Holden? The answer is, it *lies* now, and has been *lying* all the while in the editorial columns of the *Standard.*

The Salisbury *Watchman* does not believe the story true, that the tory, Colonel Kirk, is a prisoner in Abingdon, Va., as was reported a few days ago. He is said to be in his old haunts in Tennessee, from whence he may again visit this State at any time. Keep a sharp eye on travellers in the mountain counties. Raiders generally send spies before.

Seditious Language.

We are an advocate of the *freedom* of speech, but we are opposed to its *licentiousness*—more particularly are we opposed to the language of *sedition.* The freedom or liberty of speech is a chartered right, and cannot be infringed without individual wrong and a violation of the Constitution. Licentiousness of speech is "excessive freedom"—it is not the use, but the abuse, of the freedom of speech. Sedition is defined to be "An offense, not capital, and not amounting to treason against the government of a country, consisting in disturbing the tranquility of the State, or exciting discontent against the Government, by meetings, *speeches*, publications," &c. Any one. therefore who disturbs the tranquility of the government, in either of the above modes, is guilty of "sedition."

We know that the Editors of the *Standard* and *Progress* have been guilty of seditious publications, in a number of instances, and thus rendered themselves amenable to the law. But the policy of the government is very wisely that of forbearance, and they have been allowed to make their seditious publications with impunity. We do not say the government has acted unwisely in this matter; because, the good sense and patriotism of the people have generally corrected these abuses by the moral force of elections. The agitators have been rebuked and placed under the ban of public scorn and indignation, as Holden and Pennington have been by the popular voice, declared on the 28th July in the army, and re-affirmed, and ratified by the citizen population on the 4th instant. They were flattered with the belief that they were leading the people for their own selfish and unworthy purposes, when, in fact, as the result has shown, they were driving the people from them.

We hardly think they will be guilty of attempting again to "disturb the tranquility of the State" by arraying the people against the government. They may betrayed into saying foolish, silly things, writhing, as they are, under the sting of an overwhelming defeat. But they will soon cool off, and be brought, as we hope, to their senses.

But our purpose in writing this article is to call attention to a most remarkable harangue, a portion of which we heard on yesterday, from the lips of J. P. H Russ, the defeated candidate for Sheriff in this county. The occasion of announcing the result of county elections is generally one on which the different candidates make their appearance and bury the political hatchet in words of mutual kindness and forbearance. Not so with the valorous Secretary of State. He tore five thousand passions into tatters, and seemed dissatisfied and displeased with everybody else in the world—*but himself.* That *one* vote—that very small numerical *one*—was a terrible thorn in his side. He seemed to take it in exceedingly *High*-dudgeon, because that *one vote* was not cast for him instead of his competitor. He reached the climax of his wrath and superlative indignation by declaring that "he had to run against the combined power of the two governments—the most corrupt on the face of God Almighty's earth!" (At this point, some one in the crowd informed him in an audible voice that the *habeas corpus* was supended for such characters as he (Russ) was.)

The above language we quote is very remarkable, coming from the Secretary of State of North Carolina. No one will pretend to deny that it is seditious; and yet this man, so lenient are "the two most corrupt governments on the face of God Almighty's earth," will go unwhipt of justice. He had not one word to say against Abraham Lincoln and his government—not one solitary word—but he pronounces the government of the Confederate States and the government of North Carolina, 'the two most corrupt governments on the face of God Almighty's earth.' If Mr. Holden could only have been elected Governor and Russ sheriff of Wake, no doubt the perfection of government would soon have been attained.

We do not claim that either the General or State Government is perfect—errors have no doubt been committed by both—but we think they are much better, much more free from corruption than the Lincoln government. If we did not think so, we should ask the government to send us into Abraham's dominions. We will make one remark in this connection: We have no confidence in the loyalty or the patriotism of any one who would use or endorse such language as that employed by the Secretary of State.

The above is from the *Conservative* of this city; and in the absence of an editorial of our own, we copy our neighbor's, and submit the question to the people of the State—what ought to be done with such a man?

Relief for the Destitute of Petersburg.

Charitably disposed persons, resident in the State of North Carolina and other States, can do an incalculable amount of good, by contributing to the wants of the poor now encamped around the city of Petersburg, driven from their homes and cut off from supplies by the unprecedented and inhuman warfare conducted by our terrible foe. The mention of this proposition will bestir the generous and sympathetic throughout the country. The Railroads and Express Companies will doubtless transport any contribution direct to W. W. Townes, *Major of the City, for the poor, gratis,* in the way of food and clothing. And contributions in money directed either to P. F. Pescud, Esq., or the Bank of the City of Petersburg, now located at Ralegh, or to R. Ragland, Esq., at Petersburg, will have the proper disposition.

It is hoped that committees will be appointed at different places to aid in this relief for a suffering people, and that Editors generally will call attention to the subject.

We learn that Dr. Hawkins, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company will furnish a car, to go through to Petersburg, and allow a messenger to accompany the same.

For the Legislature and Sheriff.

ALAMANCE—Senate—Mebane 693, Black 251. Commons—McAden 565, Faucett 541, Holt 434, Albright 346. Sheriff, Murray 652, Albright 341. All the Vance candidates elected

HERTFORD—Senate—Wynns 277, Tayloe 168. House—Vann re-elected without opposition. Sheriff—Hare 302, Parker 107.

JOHNSTON—Senate—Snead 761, Sanders 342. Commons—W. A. Smith 638, Banks 614, Hinnant 403, S. A. Smith 215, Lane 97, Cullom elected Sheriff. All the Holden candidates elected.

WAYNE—Senate—Aycock elected—Commons—Crawford and Cabe—Borden, Sheriff—all Vance men

GREENE—Speight elected to the Senate and Best to the Commons—the former Vance—Best, for Holden.

LENOIR—Speight, Senate, Wooten Commons—both Vance.

ROCKINGHAM—Senate—D. W. Courts 680, Burton 167. Commons—Strong 644, Boyd 672, Watkins 86, Ragland 111, King 128.—Sheriff Smith elected. The whole anti-Holden ticket elected, by tremendous majorities, notwithstanding the efforts made by Mr. Thos. Settle, Mr. Holden's champion.

MECKLENBURG — Senate — Col. W. M Grier 935, Gen. Young 728. Commons—J. L Brown 1175, E C. Grier 919, Alexander 380, Whitley 335. Sheriff—R. M. White 1238. All Vance.

CATAWBA.—Senate—M L. McCorkle 702. Commons—W P. Reinhardt 768. Sheriff—Jonas Cline elected—all for Vance.

RANDOLPH.—Black (Holden) beats Mebane for Senate 306 votes; but Mebane's majority in Alamance is 442, which secures his election. The Holden candidates for the Commons elected.

WAKE.—By accident, the footing up of the vote in the Commons for Messrs Fowle, Utley and Laws, became transposed in our table yesterday. It is republished this morning, with some additions, which increase High's, and the other Vance candidates votes. If the full army vote is received in time, S H Rogers will be elected Senator, and perhaps the other two Commoners

NEW HANOVER.—Hall elected to the Senate. and Person and Hawes to the Commons, McRae elected Sheriff. No Holdenism here.

PITT.—Senate—Dr. E. J. Blount. Commons, —C. Perkins, B. G. Albright.

GRANVILLE.—Senate—R. W. Lassiter 712, C. H. K. Taylor 662. Commons—Grissom 724, Amis 715, Peace 735, Edwards 587, Hargrove 581, Cheatham 522, Young 106. Sheriff—W. A. Phillpott 1190. All for Vance.

CRAVEN.—Senate—N. A. Whitford. Commons—Wm. Lane and Thomas Gaskins. A. C. Latham Sheriff.

RICHMOND.—Senate—Leach 165, McQueen 169, McArther 86. Commons—Little 292, Dockery 180. Sheriff—Long 315, McNeill 183,

BLADEN—Senate—Ellis 130, Pritchett 99. Commons—Currie 105, Russ 108, Cashwell 26. Sheriff—Rinaldi 106, Melvin 127.

BRUNSWICK.—Senate—Pritchett 65, Ellis 29. Commons—Lloyd 66, Russell 30, Melvin 2.—Sheriff—Gallaway 58, Allen 41.

GASTON—Commons—Shipp, 410; Mason 203.

GUILFORD—Senate—Gorrell 866, Dick 1160. Commons—Sherwood 832, Shober 972, Gleen 950, Caldwell 1083, Clapp 1001, Holton 1015, Sheriff—Boon 1118, Mebaen 889.

YADKIN—Cowles' majority over Nicholson is 272. In the Senate, Speer's majority 474 over Horton S. T. Speer re-elected Sheriff by a majority of 552.

CASWELL—William Long (Vance man) is elected in the Senate. Montford, McGehee' Saml S Harrison, (Vance men) elected in the Commons. J C Griffith, for Sheriff

CHATHAM—Senate—Straughan 1002, Long 470. Commons—Jas H Headen 976, Wm J Headen 985, Wm P Hadley 927, McDonald 678, Womble 668 Puckett 606. Sheriff—Paschal 739, May 475, Terry 76, G T Williams 509.

IREDELL—Senate—Nicholson 501, Bogle 367, Martin 106, Rheim 42. Commons—Allison 730. Sharpe 599. Gaither 328, Gay 58, Ellis 115. Sheriff—Wason 897.

WARREN—Senate—Thomas J. Pitchford 641. Commons—Thomas I. Judkins 397, William T. Alston 521, Len. Henderson 355. Sheriff—Nat R. Jones 678.

CABARRUS COUNTY.—For Governor—in the army, Vance 148, Holden 20; in the county, Vance 545. Holden 38—total Vance 703, Holden 58. Senate—McEachen 385, Allison 264. Commons—Harris, 326, Smith 321, J. M. Long 45—all Vance men. Sheriff N. Slough 627.

ROWAN—For Senate—March 626, Boyden 511. For Commons—Crawford 594. Shober 671, Foard 438, Holmes 568, Fleming 86.

GRANVILLE.—Three precincts to hear from. —Vance 975, Holden 156. Senate—Taylor 555, Lassiter 622. Commons—Hargrove 507, Cheatham 486, Peace 606, Amis 620, Grissom 666, Edwards 547.

ORANGE.—Senate—Berry 825, Leathers 141. Commons—Phillips 817, Pattesson 774, Latta 624. Sheriff—Guthrie 659, Jones 649.

DAVIDSON.—Senate—Adams 672, Walser 612. Commons—Lowe 811, Haynes 635, Tomlinson 532, Bradshaw 465. Sheriff—D. Loftin 979, Beckerdite 826, Sowers 506.

FOSYTHE.—Senate—Mathews 687, Boner 492. Commons—Wheeler 765, Stipe 438, Kerner 92, Hester 549, Cole 420. Sheriff—Masten 922, Terchman 392

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.—Senate—W. B. Wright re-elected. Commons—Hon. J. G. Sheppard, A D. McLean and Dr. John McCormick are elected.

The Louisville *Journal*, says that within the month past, the rebels have captured trains and destroyed government property on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, to the amount of several millions of dollars.

The Result.

The following very remarkable article appeared in the official organ of the Yankee Administration edited by John W. Forney:

Any man who fancies that we are going to get Richmond without farther and more desperate fighting is mistaken. The men who fight are Americans. They are free born citizens, and of the proudest of the proud.— The rebel army of Virginia is composed of the *elite* of the Southern people. It reckons in its ranks men of education and position, full of the pride of family, and accustomed to exault courage into a God-like virtue. They are burning with a passionate antipathy to a people whom they have thoroughly misunderstood, formerly despised, but are now learning to respect. They are not to be cowed; though, when thorougly vanquished, they will have the manhood to own it. But, until they are vanquished, they will fight with an energy and a desperation that must command the admiration of every heroic spirit, even while deploring their folly and despising their cause. The body of Lee's army is made up veterans, who are used to exposure, enured to discipcipline, and are unshaken by the thunders of battle. Such troops can be beaten only by a succession of desperate struggles. Nor are they likely to become demoralized. They will yield to inevitable necessity only when they recognise it as inevitable. That they will be made to feel this we have not the slightest doubt."

What a high compliment to the *morale* of the Southern aamy, and wrung reluctantly from that inveterate Southern hater, John W. Forney. And what too, must be the feelings of Forney and his Yankee friends, when he compares the material of the Yankee army, with that commanded by Gen. Lee. Would that he could have stood upon the streets of Petersburg, as we did yesterday, and have seen the 960 prisoners captured by our forces on Saturday. The mean, low, contemptible looking genuine Yankee; the recently imported Irish; the sensual looking German; the tawny Indian, and last, but not least, the real ebo-shin, simon-pure negro; about two hundred of whom were sprinkled through the motley crowd. A bystander remarked, not inappropriately, that Lincoln had scraped the world with a fine tooth comb to procure men to make up his army. This is the stuff which the *elite* of the Southern people are required to fight, and which by the help of Almighty God, they invariable vanquish in battle.— More than ever are we convinced of the truth, "that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong;" and "if God be for us who can successfully contend against us."—*Petersburg Express.*

Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1862. 1864.

COUNTIES.	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.	VANCE.	HOLDEN.
Alamance,	970	173	736	230
Alexander,	749	115	—	—
Anson,	826	108	—	—
Alleghany,	227	12	—	—
Ashe,	648	15	—	—
Beaufort,	534	102	—	—
Bertie,	525	105	—	—
Bladen,	332	344	472	28
Brunswick,	316	304	—	—
Burke,	886	239	474	104
Buncombe,	1.323	274	827	233
Cabarrus,	537	504	545	38
Caldwell,	838	40	—	—
Camden,	127	18	—	—
Carteret,			—	—
Caswell,	540	270	903	31
Catawba,	605	555	876	41
Chatham,	1.518	127	1202	640
Cumberland,	1.015	364	—	—
and Harnett,	—	—	1788	381
Cherokee,			—	—
Chowan,			—	—
Clay,	279	38	—	—
Cleveland,	523	575	600	maj.
Columbus,	297	496	—	—
Craven,	117	113	—	—
Currituck,	31	14	—	—
Davie,	736	132	627	123
Duplin,	100	961	937	65
Davidson,	1,368	162	854	487
Edgecombe,	113	508	962	8
Franklin,	525	378	—	—
Forsythe,	1.371	244	672	560
Gaston,	379	427	448	203
Gates,			—	—
Guilford,	1.977	74	1144	545
Granville,	942	445	1189	185
Greene,	330	134	—	—
Halifax,	451	538	1041	8
Harnett,	414	204	—	—
Haywood,			—	
Henderson,	1 208	82	—	
Hertford,	190	51	496	8
Hyde,	287	15	—	
Iredell,	1,544	161	1065	93
Jackson,	604	117	—	
Johnston,	1,000	194	499	619
Jones,	68	29	168	2
Lenoir,	267	140	—	
Lincoln,	605	367	450	448
Macon,			—	
Madison,	619	165	—	
Martin,	282	230	—	
McDowell,	728	104	—	
Mecklenburg,	425	1,335	1690	112
Mitchell,			—	
Montgomery,	227	18	353	242
Moore,	1,060	120	—	
Nash,	317	282	—	
New Hanover,	287	1,237	982	22
Northampton,	385	299	753	15
Orange,	1.451	362	1252	174
Onslow,	342	293	—	
Pasquotank,	163	20	—	
Perquimans,	85	13	—	
Person,	559	191	—	
Pitt,	649	229	784	48
Polk,			—	—
Randolph,	1 357	55	636	868
Rowan,	1.345	407	1301	63
Richmond,	634	97	00	00
Robeson,	931	320	960	119
Rockingham,	569	273	791	115
Rutherford,	1,147	257	00	00
Samson,	463	704	00	00
Stanly,	943	10	396	178
Stokes,	653	82	448	231
Surry,	658	204	00	00
Transylvania,			00	00
Tyrrell,			00	00
Union,	556	417	00	00
Wake,	2,289	489	1497	1271
Wayne,	706	466	850	134
Warren,	174	464	765	2
Washington,			388	0
Watauga,	423	62	00	00
Wilkes,	1.615	76	95	879
Wilson,	188	466	895	24
Yadkin,	1.172	58	272	maj.
Yancey,	714	186	00	00
	52 833	20,174		
	20,174			
Vance's maj.	32 659			

We learn that Maj. A D Crudup, of the 47th N C, and Capt. W C Lankford, have been promoted; the former to be Lt Colonel, and the latter to be Major of said Regiment.

Latest from the United States.

BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.

The following are the "National Intelligencer's" comments on the burning of Chambersburg by our troops:

The outburst of indignation with which the burning of Chambersburg, by Gen. McCausland, has been received in the loyal States, serves to show the appreciation in which all such acts of vandalism are justly held, however reserved may have been its expressions when the outrage was committed by our troops in the South. When Bluffton, in South Carolina, and Darien, in Georgia, and Alexandria, La., and Washington N. C., were burned by our forces, there were not wanting those in the loyal States who deplored these several acts of wantonness or callousness as unworthy of honorable and christian warfare; but, partly from the remoteness of the scene of such wrong doing, and partly from a languid sense of indignation in all that concerns the misfortunes of the enemy, there was no very vivid or universal feeling on the subject. And we do not doubt that in the Confederate States there will be found multitudes who will unthinkingly applaud the burning of Chambersburg as an act of righteous retaliation, if not as commendable in itself.

We do not need to say to our readers that all such deeds of barbarism, whether committed by one side or the other, fix a stigma of disgrace upon our national character; and if any have been unable to realize the atrocity of these excesses so long as they were exclusively committed by our troops, it is to be hoped that there native heinousness will be clearly perceived in the light of the burning homes of Chambersburg, and that for the credit of the national name, we shall not be called to chronicle such horrors in the future progress of the war.

A dispatch to the New York "Herald," dated Harrisburg, 31st ult., gives the following highly colored account of the burning of Chambersburg:

General McCausland was in command of the rebel troops when they burned Chambersburg. He is a desperate and ferocious freebooter, ready at any time to violate the usages of honorable warfare, in order to gratify his dark and malignant passion. After he had taken formal possession of the town, he made a proclamation demanding $100,000 in gold. It was, of course, impossible to comply with such a demand, no doubt made in confident expectation of its failure, and as sure of its affording a pretext to execute the premeditated plan for destroying Chambersburg.

The valuable portion of the merchandise having been removed, added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels, and when thus inspired, the order was issued to fire the Court House, Town Hall and Bank buildings. A strong breeze prevailing, communicated the flames to the surrounding buildings, and parties of soldiers having sacked several drug and chemical stores, had manufactured a quantity of turpentine balls, which they ignited and threw in all directions, thus creating as many different fires in different localities, which soon united in one general conflagration.

Speedily the scene became heart-rending and most appalling. The cracking and roaring of the flames as they leaped from house to house, the shrieks of terrified women and panic-stricken and suffering children, the pitiful appeals of the old and helpless, were heard above the noise of the conflagration, but all to no avail. The citizens had, without protesting, submitted to the plundering of the stores, and only appealed to the mercy of the foe, but nothing could appease the butcher and incendiary McCausland.

Two hundred and sixty-five of the most valuable and prominent public and private buildings have been destroyed. They fired the town, as near as can now be ascertained, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and remained just long enough to see the flames spread and get proper headway, when the alarm was given that Averill was approaching the town. Instantly every freebooter was in his saddle, and took the road hurriedly to St. Thomas, with General Averill in pursuit.

The Stoneman Raid.

From a late number of the Macon Confederate, we collect the annexed particulars in regard to the late raid. The facts were gathered from Dr Browning, Stoneman's Chief Surgeon, as well as other members of his staff:

As soon as it was known that Stoneman had left Sherman's army, Gen. Wheeler, on Wednesday July 28th, ordered General Iverson to take Martin's Division and pursue him. Gen. Iverson's command consisted of Allen's Alabama brigade, composed of the First, Fourth, Seventh and Fifty-first regiments, Crew's brigade, composed of the First, Third and Fourth Georgia; Cerro Gordo Williams' Kentucky brigade, composed of the First, Ninth and Eleventh Kentucky regiments, senior Colonel Butler acting as Brigadier; a battery of two guns commanded by Capt. White, and a section of Beeman's battery, two guns. The whole force did not number quite nine hundred men of all arms.

They struck the track of Stoneman south of Covington and reached Monticello Thursday night a few hours behind the enemy.— Resuming the march Friday, Gen. Iverson's advance came into Clinton about half an hour after Stoneman left that night. The main force, however, did not get to Clinton on Saturday before the advance of Stoneman on the retreat drove out the pickets. Gen. Iverson then surveyed the country seven or eight miles north-east of Clinton for a battlefield. He found a good position a short distance beyond Sunshine Church, posted his men and awaited the enemy.

Saturday night found the pickets of the opposing forces confronting each other near Mr. Barfield's house. The enemy threw up barricades across the road and on either side at Barfield's house, extending out a good distance across the corn fields. Stoneman was left with only two things to do; force a passage along the road or surrender. There was no road leading off to the right or left that he could travel. The country was cut up with deep and impassable ravines, allowing no chance for artillery or baggage trains and but precious little for horsemen even.

Gen. Allen's skirmish line first encountered the enemy two hours before daylight Sunday morning. Irregular skirmishing continued until 2 o'clock, when the Georgia brigade was ordered forward to develop the position of the enemy. They soon found him in line of battle. Col. Crews immediately ordered a charge, which was gallantly responded to by his brigade, and we think another charge was made on the other side of the field at the same time. The enemy were completely routed and forced back. Our line was then formed on the advanced position two miles farther this way. Gen Stoneman sustained a heavy loss in this defeat, and as soon as he saw preparations making to charge him again, he dispatched a white flag proposing an unconditional surrender of his whole force. The flag was received by Col. Crews, who then confronted him with 182 men.

As soon as Stoneman saw the 182 men to whom he had surrendered, he sat down and took a regular cry. He handed his sword over to Col. Crews, and his Staff directly divested themselves of their arms.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

Prices of Produce.

We are glad to see that the Commissioners in this State, in fixing the prices to be paid by Government for produce, &c., have placed them at reasonable figures—sufficiently high to well remunerate the producer, and at the same time reasonably low, so as to enable the poor to procure the necessaries of life—*that is, provided the producers will sell to private individuals at something like the prices paid by the Government.* And will they not do it? It does seem to us, that in no way can a man display his loyalty, his love of the cause, and his willingness to make sacrifices for his country's welfare and independence, better than by pursuing this course. And we care not how loud his professions to the contrary, we can but look upon the man who is demanding the very highest prices for the necessaries of life, and refusing to sell unless he can procure them, as an enemy to our success. High prices have done as much as perhaps anything else, in producing alienation of feeling to our cause among the poor and suffering; hence it is to the advantage of every man in the Confederacy who owns property, to keep the price of breadstuff at a reasonable figure. It will be no advantage to the farmer in the end, to keep up high prices. The land of the country is the main reliance for paying the public debt; and those who own the land, ought to desire to keep the debt down as much as possible.

We have had fine wheat and oat crops, and an unusual prospect of a magnificent crop of corn, peas, potatoes, &c. There is no excuse, therefore, for the exorbitant prices now raging for flour, meal and meat. We repeat, the property-holder and the man who desires the success of our cause will be benefitted in the long run by keeping the price of bread and meat at reasonable figures.

To the Soldiers of Gen. Hood's Army.

We have been requested by Gen. Hood's Chief of Staff, to appeal to and urge upon all absent soldiers of the Army of Tennessee, to return to their Colors without delay, and without regard to any circumstances causing their absence. The great battle will soon be fought, that is to expel Sherman from Georgia and Tennessee, and crown our arms with one of the most signal and decisive victories of the war. Let no soldier, then, who desires to participate in these glorious achievements, fail to repair at once to his post. To accomplish these grand results every man will be needed—and he who plays the laggard, except in case of *absolute impossibility* to reach the scene of action, will receive the execrations of his fellow soldiers, and will in all time bear the shame and dishonor of skulking from duty in the hour of his country's greatest need.—Let there be none such in the grand Army of Tennessee.

* * *

The stock in trade of Mr. Holden's two papers, is the charge of fraud and corruption at the ballot box among the soldiers. It is the only "crumb of comfort" he has—let him enjoy it. But they make their charge so strong, that no one in the world is great enough fool to belive them. That letter about the vote in the Lynchburg Hospital. That fellow went it entirely too brash. Mr. Holden himself can't swallow that. If the name of the writer be given, he can be proven the greatest Gulliver in the country.

Peace.

Notwithstanding the positive antagonism presented by the several responses of President Davis and Lincoln, as reported in the Card of the latter, "To whom it may concern," and in the conversation of the other as detailed in the Northern press, with "Jaques and Kirk," there are yet assuring signs of peace. Mr Lincoln, addressing that indefinite idea of some body who may be concerned to know his opinions, says no negotiation except on the restoration of the Union, the abandonment of slavery, and such terms on important collaterals as he may deem liberal. President Davis' is an open declaration to the world—"we fight for independence, not slavery, and that we mean to struggle for, by all the power of the nation."

While these two "face each other" with this distinct diversity, there is a power behind Lincoln, looming up in vast proportions and threatening to wrest out of his hand the prescription of the terms of peace.

The postponement of the Chicago Convention has ensured for the great opposition party an unequivocal peace platform, on the basis of our recognition. The eminent leaders of this party are declaring their sentiments with a boldness that admits of no restraint, and with an audacity beyond control. What men would have whispered with terror into each other's ears but a few months ago, they now proclaim on the house-tops in tones of fearless determination. Public meetings respond to each other in denouncing the origin of the war, its conduct and its purposes. In the teeth of the Government, the whole "doctrine for which the South contends is asserted: That the government of the United States has no right to coerce a sovereign State."

And thus the campaign opens for the Presidency, with the Peace party possessed of sufficient strength to utter its sentiments.—This formidable opposition is aided by the financial distress which increases each day, and is only retarded by the same hopes of peace which we desire from its existence.—Their war debt, it is confessed, is at a figure above four thousand millions, and its increase is proved by the Yankee papers to be four millions a day. Running with this increased indebtedness is the depreciation of their currency. Greenbacks are reported at two fifty-two; but the fact is notorious that gold can scarce be bought in New York upon any terms; and the much-needed products of the country are now going abroad to replace gold, then to be bought back at enhanced prices.

While financial troubles brew thicker and thicker, the need of soldiers becomes each day more pressing, and the difficulty of obtaining them increases in the same proportion. A draft has been proclaimed—the fifty days' notice has been given—before its expiration, large numbers from the federal army go out of service. When the draft begins, substitutes will rule so enormously high that only the very rich can buy one, and yankeedom in its own proper person will have to face the music. Then there will be a chance for a trade and a bargain. On the one side the reelection of Lincoln, with a draft for three years' service, a pleasant abode upon the soil or under sod about Burmuda Hundreds, or Chickahominy, with marching and starving and fighting; or the election of Lincoln's opponent, with peace, two nationalities and a return to the avocations of civil life.

To help the Yankee conclusion in this matter, Lee and Hood present daily convincing arguments. Victory—Captures—mark our bulletins from day to day. Raiders undertake their work of destruction in Virginia, and Georgia, and invariably come to grief.—M'Pherson killed—McCook and Averill—three great lights put out; Stoneman captured; Early thundering at Washington; Lee letting in the miners at Petersburg only to destroy; Hood flanking the flanker at Atlanta; Missouri rebelling, and Kentucky held only by martial law. A whole campaign, from May to August, now gone, and not a fruitful result to them, and without a serious reverse to us. Well may Mr. Long exclaim, "Peace, even if it cost the recognition of the separate and sovereign independence of the Confederate States." And this is the kind of peace to talk of; and this the way for the discussion to be opened. It begins to come from *them*, OUR INVADERS, begin to feel the necessity of negotiation.

Our clear duty is to press the argument.—The way to press it is to keep strong the army—to suffer no abatement of effort—no relaxation of energy. If our positions be simply maintained for yet a little while, the great end will be accomplished.

Head Quarters 61st. Reg't N. C. T

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE, August 1st, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Please publish for the information of the friends of the Regiment the following list of casualties while assisting in charging the enemy from our works in front of Maj. Gen. Johnson's division, which they had gained early on the morning of the 31st July, 1864, by mining and blowing up Pegram's battery and taking advantage of the temporary confusion caused.

The regiment was detached from the brigade, and was under command of Capt. Edward Mallett during the charge, Col. James D Radcliffe having been stunned by the bursting of a shell while lying in reserve, and Maj. H. Harding having gone to the rear from exhaustion.

Field and Staff, Col James D Radcliff stunned.

Co A—Capt James H Robinson Comd'g. Wounded, Lieut Frank M Carroll in jaw severe, privates Sherman Blount in side, James G Heath in neck severe, James H Horor, in arm severe, Andrew J Smith stunned.

Co B—Lieut Jno T Wilkerson comd'g. Wounded, corpl Daniel Corson in leg, privates L D Manning in shoulder and thigh, William B Neil in abdomen mortally.

Co C—Lieut Jno F Guthrie comd'g. Killed, private John Barnhill. Wounded, corporal James D Wilson in hip, private R W Moore in arm, severe.

Co D—Sergt S L Brown comd'g. None.

Co E—Lieut J Q Jackson comd'g. Killed, 1st sergt A W Wooten. Wounded, Lieut J. Q. Jackson in arm severe, private J P Suggs in arm and leg severe.

Co F—Lieut Jesse D Barnes comd'g. Killed, Lieut Jesse D Barnes, privates B F Felton and Joseph Felton. Wounded, serg't P F M Daniel in side, corp'l Abraham Darden in wrist, privates B T May in head, W Y Owens in groin severe.

Co G—Serg't John H Bloodworth comd'g. Wounded, private David G McGowan in hand.

Co H—Capt John D Briggs comd'g. Wounded, serg't A R Peal, in abdomen mortally, corp'l Noah T Lanier stunned, privates James Cooper in breast severe, Joseph Corey in arm, Henry Corey in side, H T Hodges in arm and hip severe, Arch Harriss in mouth severe, William M Perry stunned, Godfrey Rogerson, in shoulder, Harrison Rogerson stunned.

Co I—Lieut Calton Sparks comd'g. Killed, Lieut Calton Sparks. Wounded, private D C Caudel in head and thigh severe, Meredith Cheek in thigh severe.

Co K—Capt S W Noble comdg. Wounded, sergt J B Noble in ear, privates L Howard in leg severe, Stephen Howard in shoulder slightly.

Recapitulation—Officers killed 2, officers wounded 3, enlisted men killed 4, enlisted men wounded 30, total 39.

State papers please copy.

* * *

DEATH OF LT. COL J A. FLEMING.—We are pained to announce the death of Lt. Col. John A. Fleming, of the 58th N. C. Troops. He fell pierced with a minnie ball, and died instantly, in the fight of Saturday morning last, July 30th.

An officer of the Brigade (Ransom's) to which Col. Fleming belonged, in a letter to us, pays the following well merited tribute:

"I have neve seen or heard of an officer falling in this war more universally regretted, or whose loss has been mourned by as many. His regiment had perfect confidence in him. They followed whenever and wherever he led or ordered. His General remarked, that he was as brave, cool, and daring an offier as he ever knew, and his death a great loss to his brigade. His men and officers dropped tears of grief over this, his early and untimely fate."

Col. Fleming was a citizen of McDowell county, and was among the first to enlist in the service of his country. He entered the service as a private in the Buncombe Rifles, and was in the fight at Bethel, under Colonel (now Lt. Gen.) Hill. Col. Fleming was a son of the late Samuel Fleming, of Yancy county.—*Conservative.*

VOTE OF WAKE COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	GOV'R		SENATE.		COMMONS.						SHERIFF.		
	VANCE.	HOLDEN.	S. H. ROGERS.	JONES.	FOWLE.	LAWS.	UTLEY.	C. J. ROGERS.	ALFORD.	RICHARDSON.	HIGH.	RUSS.	RAY.
Raleigh,	348	307	282	295	294	261	281	299	292	310	303	230	63
Willie Linn's,	7	48	7	43	6	5	7	45	46	46	7	48	2
Cottrell's,	86	57	27	57	29	23	33	56	62	50	27	62	1
Hayes',	32	15	30	18	30	27	28	26	22	18	31	18	8
J. Linns',	9	23	12	24	13	12	9	25	25	22	6	26	4
Nat. Jones',	54	4	56	8	55	49	56	3	13	8	50	4	5
Banks',	50	37	46	38	46	37	37	37	36	24	48	38	4
Carey,	14	34	12	35	13	13	12	35	35	33	13	32	3
B. Jones',	13	76	11	76	14	10	13	74	80	72	6	79	2
Ridgeway,	22	14	30	10	23	21	21	15	15	19	19	7	14
Joel Jones',	5	48	5	47	5	5	5	48	48	48	4	46	1
Busbee's,	50	61	50	66	50	48	49	67	67	66	49	64	1
Spikes',	11	66	13	61	12	9	12	61	62	63	16	40	23
Morrisville,	31	10	27	8	28	26	27	7	10	6	33	7	1
Forestville,	62	3	47	8	52	52	48	7	4	4	45	4	4
Dunnsville,	33	—	31	—	32	31	30	—	—	1	19	4	14
Oak Grove,	17	14	17	26	14	18	10	25	18	14	10	26	2
Laws',	10	80	12	78	8	19	9	77	78	73	9	49	43
Wakefield,	11	27	12	24	13	11	11	28	24	24	9	28	4
Bolesville,	47	60	50	62	50	42	40	59	57	53	28	41	45
Eagle Rock,	54	44	53	45	55	53	53	43	43	42	48	41	11
Franklin's,	27	23	28	18	22	19	28	21	25	18	28	12	6
Thompson's,	35	3	36	4	88	36	35	5	4	2	25	8	6
Green Level,	17	14	16	14	21	16	19	15	12	12	20	16	0
Army,	502	200	230	101	189	175	190	73	81	71	155	77	194
	1497	1271	1140	1156	1112	1018	1062	1151	1154	1094	1008	1003	461

For the Legislature and Sheriff.

STOKES.—J. E. Mathews (Vance) 445, Boner (Holden) 215. Commons—W. H. Flynt 205. Thos. Martin 186, S. King 119, F. Lynch 48—all Vance men—W. C. Matthews (Holden) 151. Sheriff—S. Edwards 398, J. B. Vaughan 364.

HALIFAX—Senate—M. L. Wiggins (Vance, no opposition) 761. Commons—Dr. H. Joyner 597, A. H. Davis 522, D. C. Clark 268, M. T. Whitaker 394. Sheriff—J. S. Snow 707, Wm. Firmer 145. All Vance.

PITT—Senate—W. E. Blount 540, Williams 357. Commons—J. T. Albritton 533, C. Perkins 488, Shepedrd 422, Taft 381

DUPLIN—Senate—W. R. Ward 418, J. D. Stanford 370. Commons—Z. Smith 399, Houston 362, A. M. Faison 360, J. R. Wallace 238, S. W. Hodges 216. Sheriff—J. W. Hinton elected.

EDGECOMBE—Senate—Powell 700, Braswell 104. Commons—Cobb 565, Farmer 459, Pitt 295, Lawrence 226, Staton 99.—Sheriff—J. Cobb elected.

RANDOLPH—Senate—Giles Mebane 594, Dr. Thos. H. Black 902. In Alamance county Mr. Mebane has 442 majority, which elects him by 134 majority. Commons—E T. Blair 915, Joel Ashworth 831, (Holden) M S. Robbins (V.) 564, J. M. Worth (V.) 613. Z. F. Rush elected Sheriff.

DAVIE—Senate—W. B. March 446, Boyden 348. Rowan and Davie—March 1072, Boyden 859. Commons—R. F. Johnson 299, J. R. Williams 266, B. F. Eaton 167.—Sheriff—W. A. Meroney elected.

ROBESON—Senate—Leitch 486, McArthur 328, McQueen 196. Commons—Bethune 576, Morisey 462, McRae 320, McMillan 274. Sheriff—King elected.

CARTERET AND JONES.—Senate, Dr. M. F. Arendell. Commons, Jones, F. G. Simmons.

ONSLOW.—Senate, Isaac N. Sanders.—Commons, A. J. Murrill.

WILKES.—Senate. Bogle 269, Nicholson 85, Rheim 29, Martin 183. Iredell and Alexander not heard from. A. S. Calloway and P. T. Horton elected to the Commons from Wilkes.

YADKIN.—A. C. Cowles elected to the Commons by 272 majority.

CARTERET.—Col. Stephen D. Pool, (Vance man) elected to the Commons.

STANLY.—Senate, McEacham 434, Alison 14. Commons, Harris 341, Green 245.—Sheriff, Marshal 352, Mann 283.

MONTGOMERY.—Senate, Crump 294 Bright 278. Commons, Davis 256, Jordan 293.—Sheriff, McAuly 219, Lander 166, Andrews 91, Lassiter 40.

BUNCOMBE—Senate—Patton 327, Bennett 227. Commons—Gudger 550, Brevard 303, Crossee, 82, Ducker 85. Sheriff—Young 540, Morris 405, Weaver 68, Shipman 22.

* * *

CALDWELL, N. C., Aug. 3, '64.

Editors Confederate: In a late number of the *Standard* is a communication written by a certain Dr. Snooks, of Caldwell county, in which he tries to fasten cowardice upon a number of citizens of this county, named in his letter, those citizens being mostly from sixty to seventy years of age. The truth is, when the notorious Col. Kirk made his raid to Camp Vance, many of these old men shouldered their guns and marched to the place appointed to meet, but on learning that the enemy had twenty hours the start, returned home, leaving such men as the Doctor and other young and stout men to pursue them. Upon this occasion, the Doctor showed great gallantry and heroism, although he took good care not to get within several miles of the enemy. In order that the public may know who this Dr. Snooks is, and from whom this publication emanated, I would say that he is a young, stout man, and not in the army—a man that, like his friend Parson Snivels, wishes to place his name upon the roll of honor without any merit of his own to deserve it. He advertises to practice medicine at the old rates, and half price to soldiers' families, yet charged one of his neighbors, and a very poor man at that, $100 for setting a broken limb, and when sent for to doctor a sick sheep, his charges are in proportion; whilst these men whom he seeks to slander, are amongst the most respectable citizens of Caldwell county.

A man that would thus try to injure his neighbors by such publications, we believe if he has any soul at all, ten thousand of its size would find more room in a musquito's eye, than a bull-frog would in the middle of the Pacific ocean.

We are done for the present with the Doctor, and will say a word for the "Parson." He has several times tried to have his own name placed on the roll of honor by false statements. At one time he had published in the public journals that he had sold his entire stock of leather at a very low rate, when he had not sold a single pound, nor had he any to sell. At another time he said he sold 5600 pounds of flour to soldiers' families at almost nothing, yet no soldier's wife knows of the matter. These are the kind of men that are trying to cast reproach upon old men who have done more for the war than fifty like they are. It is said that at the next election for County Liar, that either Dr. Snooks or Parson Snivels will be the Holden candidate without opposition, unless old Belzebub should offer, and in that event it will be a very close election.

J. O. CAIN.

☞ Standard copy for the benefit of its friends. aug 9-1t*

HEADQUARTERS. RANSOM'S BRIGADE,
July 31, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Below please find a list of casualties in Ransom's Brigade, North Carolina Troops, commanded by Colonel L M. McAfee, in the action in front of Petersburg on July the 30th, 1864. Only one regiment in this Brigade, the 25th N. C., was in the charge. The remaining four regiments were held behind the works.

H. H. DINKINS,
A. A. A., & I. General.

24th Regiment, N. C. T., commanded by Lt. Col. J. L. Harris.

Co A—Wounded, Jeremiah Beaver severe in the head.

Co. F—Wounded, Augustus Tatum slight in the leg.

Co. G—Wounded, 2nd Lt Jno Bethea severe in the shoulder, sergt Neill A Smith severe in breast. Total wounded 4.

25th N. C. Regiment, commanded by Major W. S Grady.

Field and staff—Major W. S. Grady wounded severely through both arms and breast, and in the head.

Co. A—Killed private E A Drake and private B F Hunsley. Wounded severely corpl H C Edney arm, slight private J S Sumney head, J R Laughter leg, E Curtis back, Jas Drake arm.

Co B—Wounded, Jno R Bigham slight in hand.

Co C—Killed, private Henry Green. Wounded, private P M Rich chest, 2nd lieut L J Smith neck, slightly private D C Burgner shoulder, J B Smith thigh.

Co D—Killed, private J N Colbert. Wounded slightly Capt L B Tatham head, private J A Reagan thigh.

Co E—Wounded severely Capt B J Wilson breast, slightly private B P Bartow through both thighs, private J McWilson leg slight, private G W Alexander back, B D L Clayton slightly arm.

Co F—Killed Capt Jas M Cathey. Wounded mortally Ben F Edmondson, head severely corpl J B Mann, arm severely private H F Bugg.

Co G—Wounded severely corpl R J Bartow face, private D A Stancy bruised by shell.

Co H—Killed private C M Posey. Wounded slightly privates J W Connor arm, Rich Allison slight in breast.

Co I—Wounded mortally sergt M A Courtis in breast, private W Overby abdomen, severely J Davis thigh, E Baldwin slight in shoulder.

Co K—Killed private R M Garrison. Wounded severely sergt J R Patterson arm, corpl Amos Boon slight.

Missing from the Skirmish line.

Co D—Privates Jeff George, W H Grigg, W Gibson, B Garm.

Co. F—Privates J C Evans, L Godwin.

Co H—C F Johnson, N P Johnson.

Total killed 7; wounded 31; missing 8.

35th Regiment, commanded by Capt S G Howie.

Co A—Wounded privates B Baisden severe in hip, Hosea Baisden arm, Thos Davis arm broken, W A Russ foot slight. Total wounded 4.

49th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel John A Fleming.

Field and staff—Killed Lt. Col Jno A Fleming.

Co A—2nd Lieut T G Lyth shocked by a shell.

Co E—Killed Capt E V Harris. Wounded 2nd Lieut Rich Bailey slight in arm.

Co G—Killed private M M Patterson. Wounded Capt C H Dixon arm, private T Howell arm, M Ried slight in head, J D Dellinger slight in leg, J M Fall slight in head, J G Whitesides mortally in breast, J Holland in hand.

Co H—Wounded Sergt Henderson flesh wound in arm.

Co I—Wounded L A Fox arm, J Wiffing leg.

Co K—Killed private G Hart. Wounded E Anthony mortally in groin, sergt Henry Shell slight in arm. Total killed 4; wounded 14.

56th Regiment, N. C. T., commanded by Capt A P White.

Co A—Killed private G Hart. Wounded private T Gregory in hip.

Co B—Wounded Markman Wood slight in breast.

Co C—Killed John Horton and Seth E White. Wounded 1st sergt John Ennett thigh severe, private R Parker hip, Henderson Lutin leg severe.

Co I—Wounded A W Bridges leg, H C Hollifield shoulder. Total killed 3; wounded 7.

Recapitulation.—24th N. C. Regiment killed: officers none; men none. Wounded officers 1; men 3; missing none. 25th N. C. Regt. killed: officers 1; men 6. Wounded: officers 2; men 28; missing 8. 35th N. C. Regiment killed: officers none; men none. Wounded: officers none; men 4; missing none. 49th N. C. Regiment killed: officers 2; men 2.—Wounded: officers 2; men 11; missing none. 56th Regiment killed: officers none; men 3. Wounded: officers none; men 7; missing none. Total: Officers killed 3; men 11—14. Wounded officers 7; men 53—60. Missing 8.

* * *

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Friday says, we had a pleasant interview last evening with a gentleman just arrived from the United States. He gives a most gratifying account of the change in public sentiment with regard to the prosecution of the war. In Pennsylvania the reaction in favor of peace is very great; and he is confident, without some unforeseen occurrence arises, that the peace candidate will be triumphantly elected next fall.

We are satisfied from data exhibited to us, but which it would not be prudent to publish, that the call of Lincoln for troops, will furnish two white men from Maryland to the Confederate armies for one to the Federal.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the North.

RICHMOND, August 4.—The New York Herald says the mine at Petersburg was worked by the 48th Pennsylvania, composed mostly of Schuylkill coal miners. The work commenced on the 28th of June, and was done with so much secrecy that other corps around knew nothing about it.

Two hundred and sixty five of the most valuable public and private buildings, were destroyed at Chambersburg. Most of the stocks of merchandize were removed before the rebels arrived.—Losses from fire largely over a million dollars. Three thousand people rendered houseless.

A Lancaster telegram says a raid towards Wheeling is intended by Breckinridge, while Longstreet threatens Washington and Early holds the Valley.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—This being Lincoln's fasting, humiliation and prayer day, the yankees have not fired a gun. The enemy are so near in Gracie's front that the pickets on both sides have used hand grenades. Captain B. J. B. Giradeau, Mahone's A. A. General, was yesterday promoted by the President to the temporary rank of Brig. General, and assigned to the command of Wright's Georgia brigade.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 4.—Late yesteday afternoon, heavy skirmishing occurred along our entire lines and continued until after nightfall. Every effort to dislodge our skirmish line was defeated, and we still hold our original line.

The firing of musketry and artillery was brisk a portion of the time. A few prisoners were captured in our front. The city was in the meantime vigorously shelled. Duringthe night one yonug lady was killed.

From Petersburg.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6.—A special to the Whig from Petersburg says, it having been ascertained that the enemy was mining extensively in front of Gardon's brigade on our centre, it was determined to stop their operations by a counter mining. Our culvert being completed, it was exploded between six and seven last evening, blowing up the enemy's skirmish line and demolishing his mines.

The affair was a great success completely frustrating the object of the enemy at that point, throwing the enemy's troops along his lines in great confusion. No infantry attack was intended, or made outside. Artillery firing was kept up very rapid for the space of an hour. A number of the enemy working a mine, and occupying a picket station are believed killed. A few shells thrown at the city after the explosion. Matters resumed their usual quiet this morning.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Aug. 5.—Baltimore papers of yesterday, say that Hooker is ordered to Washington for the purpose, it is supposed, of succeeding in the command now held by Meade.

Early's forces still occupy positions west of Harper's Ferry.

In an engagement near Cumberland Mountain between the federal forces, under Kelly, and a body of Confederates, under Bradley Johnson, the Confederates are said to have been defeated, with a loss of several caissons, wagons and spoils brought from Pennsylvania.

It is reported that the Confederates are again crossing into Maryland at Dam No. 4.

The Louisiana Convention adopted the new Constitution on the 22nd, and will immediately submit it to the people.

Gold is unchanged.

Advices from Europe say that all the islands on the West coast of Schleswig are in the possession of the Germans. Peace negotiations probably commenced at Vienna on the 19th ultimo.

* * *

MOBILE, August 4.—Yesterday and last night the enemy sent infantry to Dauphin Island, 7 miles from Fort Gaines. The fleet outside this morning is large. A federal double-ender opened on the transport Dick Keys and then on the Fort, which is replying slowly. Gen. Maury calls on all to enroll themselves for the battle. Great confidence prevails. A federal force, estimated at 16000, occupied Holly Springs, Miss.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, August 5.—The enemy have been unusually active during the past 15 hours. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a heavy assault was made upon the works held by our skirmishers on our extreme left. After some stubborn fighting they succeeded in gaining possession there, but were subsequently driven out and our lines re established. About ten o'clock last night an assault was made upon our skirmish line extending from our centre to our extreme left. The movement having been anticipated, it resulted in a complete failure. Brisk skirmishing continued during the entire night up to the present time. Our loss in both affairs is insignificant. Comparative quiet prevailed in the city during the day and night. But few shells were thrown, resulting as usual in no damage.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 6.—Brisk skirmishing continued thoughout yesterday and last night on our left. A lively artillery duel took place last evening between our batteries on Peach Tree creek and the enemy. Comparative quiet reigned in the city last night. The enemy continue to concentrate his forces on our left, Palmer's corps occupying our extreme right with his headquarters on Sandtown road, and Staily's on our left, his pickets extending to the Georgia railroad. About seventy-five prisoners, including a captain and lieutenant, were brought in yesterday and last night.

Gen. Wheeler has issued a congratulatory order to his cavalry on the defeat and rout of the enemy's raiding party. All quiet, save some sharpshooting, this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, August 6.—The following dispatch was received here this morning:

ATLANTA, August 6.—To Hon. J. A Seddon, Secretary of War:—The enemy made two assaults to-day on Finly's and Lewis' brigades, of Bates' division, S. D. Lee's corps, both of which were handsomely repulsed, with loss to them.

From Mobile.

RICHMOND, August 7.—The following was received yesterday:

To Hon. J. A. Seddon:—Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, fourteen ships and three iron clads, passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh monitor was sunk by Fort Morgan, the Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet.

Amiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The Selma was captured. The Gaines was beached near the hospital of Fort Morgan and is safe. She will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet has approached the city and a monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

(Signed) D. H. MAURY.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, August 6.—A special dispatch, dated Fort Morgan, August 5th, says the enemy's gun boat, with his wounded, had left for Pensacola with a communication for her Admiral. Buchanan is wounded and doing well; his leg may be saved. The Tennessee has two killed and eight wounded; the Selma one wounded and 8 killed; seven wounded in Fort Morgan, one slightly. The garrison at Fort Morgan is in fine spirits. Their loss was slight. The enemy was firing mildly.

The gunboat Morgan came up last night, with the crew of the Gaines. The enemy lost one monitor and one gunboat. In Mobile business is generally suspended, and the city is a military camp. The gunboats came within a few miles of Dog river bar yesterday evening. They went back. The enemy have merely carried the out posts of the harbor.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

CLINTON, Aug. 5.—New Orleans papers state that the enemy had entirely evacuated Brownsville, Texas, removing everything.

Our Batteries in sinking the steamer Clara Bell, killed three and wounded thirteen yankees; the balance escaped in a skiff to the landing.

The national negro Convention is to be held at New York on the 4th of October.

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, Col. Scott captured a stockade at Doyle's plantation on the river below Baton Rouge, without the loss of a man. We have over one hundred prisoners and a large amount of military stores.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.—The New York Times of the 5th has no intelligence of importance from either of the main yankee armies. A court of enquiry is about to convene, to inquire into the cause of the late disaster at Petersburg. The exact number of the federal losses is ascertained to be five thousand, six hundred and forty.

No gold quotation on the 4th, it being fast day.

The Washington Chronicle of the 6th says, Kelly repulsed the rebels under McCausland and Bradley Johnson at New Creek, on the fourth. The rebel loss was severe, the yankee's slight. Another force of rebels occupied Hagerstown on the 5th. Curtin calls for thirty thousand militia, and says—"I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of this State the necessity for the immediate presence of the force." Telegrams say that the greatest consternation once more prevails in the Cumberland Valley. The population is panic stricken and the farmers are hurrying off their stock.

Foreign advices are unimportant.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In Memoriam.

Died, in this city, on the 4th inst., W. W. HOLDEN, Esq., of *Gubernatorial Fever.* For several years past the deceased has been afflicted with this trying disease; and within the last six or eight months it had become a cause of great pain to him, and of anxiety to his friends. On the 28th day of July, his case exhibited the most alarming symptoms, and finally, on the 4th of August, he was relieved, *forever*, from the sufferings and trials of his distressing malady.

His noble deeds will never be known. His heart was a large one, ever ready to take in all his fellow-citizens. His enlarged charity could not even exclude the enemies of his country, who will learn, without doubt, of this sad event with the most intense sorrow.

Without solicitation, he most willingly offered his services to his State, to fill the highest and most laborious position in the gift of the people.—But his appreciative countrymen would not permit so great a sacrifice. They knew that he loved peace too well to trouble him with such labors. The State, even in the midst of its greatest trials, could not accept such magnanimous and unselfish devotion. In his case, the Republic was not ungrateful for the services of his life; and with a universal voice, most feelingly utter to his memory—*Requiescat in pace.*

N. B.—THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE will please copy.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

It is believed here that the commander of the Yankee gunboats, who passed up the Rappahannock on Monday evening, burned the house of the late Col. John Selden, in Stafford county. The light of a large fire was seen on Monday night, in the direction of Fredericksburg, and many supposed that city had been fired. The boats passed down the river on Tuesday morning.

* * *

GEN. WHEELER.—A gentleman who recently left Atlanta states that Gen. Wheeler in a recent engagement was wounded in one of his legs between the ankle and knee.—The wound, though very painful, is not considered dangerous. It is said the General will soon be able to resume his duties.

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THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

A short time ago, it was announced that Mr. Vallandigham had broken through the enemy's lines, abandoned his exile, and returned, in defiance of his sentence of banishment to his home in Ohio. Immediately thereafter was heard his first defiance to his judges, his first appeal to his friends, a declaration of war against the former, a declaration for peace to the latter.

Mr. Long of Ohio, had already made his bold assault in the House of Representatives. This was followed by the manly and outspoken letter of Marshall Anderson; and thus these heralds of a bolder and more defiant advocacy of peace, uttered their first words of command, without let or interruption.

Rapidly following these significant demonstrations, is the movement of political bodies. The National Democratic committee met at Washington, and in the hearing of Lincoln, passed a unanimous resolution in favor of an immediate armistice. The organs of the Democracy in New York and Illinois catch up and spread the cry for armistice and peace. Delegates favoring both these propositions, have been appointed to the Chicago Convention from New York, Ohio and Connecticut, and the indications are that when the National Convention assembles, there wil be but one voice in the matter, and that the platform will present the naked issue of peace or continued war.

There is an additional item to this flattering testimony. Messrs. Clay and Holcombe—the one a late Senator of the Confederate States, the other a member of the present House of Representatives, both distinguished and trusted men—through certain "go betweens," have been so far brought face to face with the Federal Government as to be able to set before the world, in a more distinct shape than we have been ever able heretofore to accomplish, the readiness of our people and Government to make peace, to commence negotiations, in the very moment that the enemy will allow. And although the Federal *Baboon*, under the guidance of his sinister counsellor, cut short the hopes of his own people by his atrocious conditions, nevertheless, the people heard the proposition in such tone that its authenticity cannot be called in question, and it goes to them for discussion in the pending political campaign, and becomes a powerful weapon in the hands of those who urge the folly and wickedness of the Federal rulers and advocate peace. We care not what are the vices and faults of Horace Greely, if he can be used to further the blessed hope of peace. Nor can it be denied that the very depravities which make up the essentials of his character, put it exactly in his power to be of use with that class whom it is important to gain over.

About this same time, when these events are transpiring on the Southern confines of Canada, two persons have reached Richmond, coming by the flag of truce boat—messengers from Lincoln, it is said, and bearing important communications in the interest of peace. Common rumor establishes them in Richmond at a first-class hotel, the recipients of attention and courtesy at the hands of Government officials, and ascribes to them the honor of several interviews with the President of the Confederacy, with seeming good feeling manifested on either side; and on their return, one of these parties is represented as having published an account of his reception by our Chief Magistrate, and of the ultimatum laid down by him for the settlement of the question of conflict between the two nations.

According to this case as presented to the public, it would seem that Mr. Lincoln would allow no approach—would hear no proposition—listen to no negotiation—heed no move for peace—without a surrender of our nationality—without a return to the Union, and without an abandonment of the institution of slavery.

Mr. Davis, on the other hand, is represented to be inflexible in the one single purpose, to have the independence of the Confederacy recognized. And thus the two nations are apparently as wide apart as ever.

But such is not the *real* case. A wide stride has been taken towards peace. And now, if our people, with stern determination cultivate their strength, put down dissension, reinforce our armies, for yet a little longer, the blessing we all desire will be speedily vouchsafed. Everything depends on this month of August. If all give willing hands, willing hearts to the cause, the result will be secured. We will resume this question to-morrow.

In preference to editorials for to-day's issue, we give our readers a vivid and highly interesting account of the army campaign of 1864, taken from a Montreal, Canada, paper, and for which we bespeak a careful perusal. In this article full justice is done to the two contending armies, and it presents the Southern cause in the most hopeful and cheering aspect.

The towering tribute it pays to our glorious old leader, Gen. LEE, is no more glowing than truthful, whose name will go down to history as the greatest General in every respect, that the world has ever known. The names of Robert E. LEE, the great Captain, and JEFFERSON DAVIS, the man who has conducted this gigantic revolution with such masterly skill and success, will be handed down to posterity as the most remarkable and transcendant that the nineteenth century has produced.

In losing Gen. McPherson, Gen. Sherman has lost his best officer, and it is doubtful whether there remains in the army of Tennessee a commander who is capable of adequately filling his place.

From the Petersburg Express of Monday.

From the Petersburg Front.

SPRINGING A MINE.

For several days past, prisoners and deserters have stated that the enemy was mining, and our officers and men have been convinced that the statement was correct, but whether apprised of the exact locality at which the enemy was conducting his mining operations, we have no means of ascertaining. All doubts on this point, however, if any existed, were removed Saturday last at an early hour About 4½ o'clock, a dull, heavy sound was heard, and this was followed by several other similar sounds, the enemy at the same time opening with their batteries all along their lines.

It was then discovered that the enemy had sprung a mine on one of our salients, near the centre of the lines, and a few hundred yards beyond the Blandford Cemetery.

As soon as the nature of the disaster was made known, Gen. Hill despatched a courier to Gen. Mahone's Headquarters, and that vigilant officer moved off immediately at the head of his own Brigade, with instructions for Saunders' (Ala) Brigade, and Wright's (Georgia) to follow.

Arriving upon the ground, Gen. Mahone found twelve of the enemy's flags waving upon the ramparts of that portion of our line, carried by the explosion, and the whole vicinity swarming with white and black Yankee troops.

Getting his troops into position, Gen. Mahone ordered his Brigade to retake a portion of his works, and instructed Wright's Brigade to come up in such position as would ensure the re-capture of the remaining portion. Under command of Col. Weisiger, acting Brigadier, Mahone's Brigade formed into line, and were about to move up, when the enemy sallied out, and made a charge. The Confederates reserved their fire, until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes, when they poured into them such a storm of bullets, that the enemy recoiled and fell back in confusion. A charge was now ordered, and Weisiger's men dashed forward with a yell, driving the enemy up to and over the breastworks. On the works our men halted, and delivered a plunging fire, which proved so destructive that the enemy never again rallied on this portion of the line, but left our men in undisturbed possession.

In the meantime, Wright's Brigade, commanded by Col. Hall, instead of coming directly up, by some means deployed, and came around, and thus failed to retake that portion of the line assigned to them.

At a later hour, Wilcox's old brigade, now ably commanded by the young and intrepid Saunders, came gallantly up to their work, and by a charge, drove the enemy from the remaining portion of the works, and thus enabled us to re-establish our lines, precisely as they were before the explosion.

The enemy finding escape impossible, rushed safely into the immense hole or chasm, by their explosion, and around the edge of this great basin our men closed and fought hand to hand. This was done chiefly by Mahone's old brigade, and Sanders' Alabama men. Here the slaughter was terrific, and here too, many a gallant Confederate fell to rise no more. As an evidence of the desperate nature of the contest around and in this chasm, we would state, that General Sanders' men, after removing a large number of wounded, buried in the hole on Saturday night, 55 yankee negro troops, and 178 whites

At a late hour Saturday evening, we visited the chasm caused by the enemy's explosion. It appeared to be about 40 feet in depth, and some 200 feet in circumference, and resembled more what one would imagine to have been the effects of a terrible earthquake than anything else to which we could liken it.—Immense boulders of earth were piled up rudely above the other, and great fragments of bomb-proofs, gun carriages, limbers, etc., were lying promiscuously in every direction. One man was caught between two boulders, near the surface of the ground, and literally crushed between them. He still remained in this painful position, with only his head and neck visible, our men not having had the time to extricate him. Life had long been extinct, but the ghastly looking face was unmarked by a scratch, and the head perfect, but slightly reclining on the shoulder.

The sides and bottom of the chasm were literally lined with yankee, dead and the bodies lay in every conceivable position. In one spot we noticed a corporal of infantry, a sergeant of artillery, and a big, burly negro, piled one upon the top of the other. Some had evidently been killed with the butts of muskets, as their crushed skulls and badly mashed faces too plainly indicated, while the greater portion were shot, great pools of bloods, having flowed from their wounds and stained the ground.

Between our breastworks and the enemy's, large numbers of dead and wounded were still lying, the latter begging piteously for water, and praying to be cared for. Our men could not relieve them, as they were in full range of the enemy's sharpshooters, who had not ceased their firing, even under such appalling circumstances as we have described.

The length of the "sap" made by the enemy, is supposed to have been about 600 feet, but the work is not so great, as many unacquainted with the appliances used for such purposes, would suppose. Immense augers, made especially for such occasions, are brought into requisition, and by this means, we are informed, a vast deal of work can be accomplished in a short space of time. Just where the mine was sprung and the explosion occurred, the earth is formed of a a hard substance, such as is generally known as "pine-clay," and this accounts for the great boulders of earth which were rent asunder and upturned, by the force of the expolsion.

The labors of the enemy in this operation, have been poorly repaid. It is not to be denied, that by the sudden and terrible nature of the explosion he produced a tempary confusion in our ranks. With a little more energy he might probably have poured such a column through this breach, as to have given us very serious trouble. But the very timely arrival of Gen. Mahone, and the quick perception of his military mind, soon placed our gallant boys in position, and retrieved the disaster.

The enemy's losses from all causes are estimated at 3,500 men. We have over 1,000 prisoners in our possession, 14 battle flags, and upwards of 2,000 stands of small arms. We took no cannon, because the enemy brought none with them. The four pieces captured by the explosion, attached to Pegram's Battery, were afterwards dug up from the rubbish uninjured.

Our entire loss is ascertained to be about 800.

The officers and men, white and black, have been confined together. They have engaged in this unjust and unprovoked war, and fight side by side, and our authorities will not be so cruel as to separate such bosom and deeply sympathizing friends in their captivity.

The Federal Campaign in 1864.

[From the Montreal Telegraph]

So far the Federal campaign of 1864 has failed more completely than any of its predecessors. The various movements have been sufficiently developed to enable us to speak positively of the general plan; the design was of magnificent proportions, the forces and material employed immense; the results have been many disasters, numerous repulses, frightful waste of life and treasure, and not a single victory.

The grand objective point of the design was the isolation and capture of Richmond. The operations in the Southwest were designed to assist this object. Banks in Northern Louisiana and Smith in Southern Arkansas were directed to clear the right bank of the Mississippi by an advance with forces supposed to be sufficient to defeat the Confederates in those States, destroy them or drive them into Texas; thus leaving the Father of Waters free, and preventing any co-operation between the enemy east and west of the Mississippi. Later a small force was to issue from Vicksburg and march toward Selma, threatening the Confederate Army in Georgia under Johnston in the rear; Sherman with the main Western Army was to break up at Chattanooga, and move rapidly toward Atlanta, in the hope of defeating Johnston, and capturing that important arsenal and depot, or at least preventing any re-inforcements being sent from that quarter to Lee; while Stirgis was to move from Memphis toward Chattanooga, covering Sherman's communication and preventing any dangerous interruption of his supplies. Northward through Tennessee and Kentucky the railways were guarded by large bodies of Western Militia called out for a hundred days' service. The forces employed in these operations numbered fully 250,000 men, of whom one-half were under Sherman's immediate command.

At the beginning of May, Grant proposed to break up at Culpeper where he lay a few miles north of Lee, move rapidly by his left, east and south to the junction of the Fredericksburg and Richmond, and Virginia Central Railways, thus getting between Lee and Richmond, and threatening that city from the nothewest, while Sigel was to advance down the Shenandoah, and with the co-operation of Crooks and Averill, destroy Lee's communication with Western Virginia and Tennessee, capture Lynchburg and the supplies gathered there, and to break up the railway lines west of Richmond. Simultaneously Butler and Smith were to ascend the James river, destroy the Petersburg Railway, capture that city, break up the Danville and Richmond line and isolate and threaten the Confederate Capital from the South. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang oft aglee." In the West, Sherman, by dint of numbers, made respectable progress; Johnston compelled him, however, to pay dearly for every mile of advance, fighting him wherever the ground was favorable, inflicting immense losses on him at trifling cost; dexterously evading all his flanking movements; thrashing him handsomely at Resaca and Dallas, and finally bringing him to a stand-still north of Marietta, where the two armies now confront each other, Johnston offering battle, and Sherman seeking to avoid it

The co-operating expeditions in this quarter have all miscarried. In the Trans-Mississippi district Banks and Smith were defeated with enormous loss in men, guns and materials; 13,000 prisoners, 27 armed, and transport steamers, 56 guns, and over 2,000 wagons were among the trophies of the victories in this campaign. The political results were the recovery by the Confederates of the whole of the States of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, except New Orleans, Little Rock and a few garrisoned ports.

The expedition which went out from Vicksburg was repulsed and driven back; that which issued from Memphis was decisively defeated, with the loss of more than half its numbers, and nearly all its arms, artillery and material. With the exception of a few armed posts, the Confederates have recovered the whole of Mississippi, and the river of that name is again blockaded; communication is established once more between the two sections of the Confederacy, and men and supplies freely pass from one side to the other. Morgan has made a successful raid into Kentucky, and Forrest is moving in force against the Federal depots and lines of communication in Tennessee, while Wheeler is effectually stopping transportation between Sherman and his base of supplies and grand depot at Chattanooga.

In the East the campaign has been but little more successful. Sigel was defeated, and Hunter, his successor, with his coadjutors has accomplished nothing more than tearing up a few miles of railway, and ravaging the country through which they passed.

Butler and Smith were defeated with heavy loss, and compelled to entrench themselves at Bermuda Hundred, under cover of the fire of the gunboats. Sheridan's raid, first to destroy the railway communications north of Richmond, and next to co-operate with Hunter, Crooks and Averill, failed completely, effecting little beyond the diminution of his force to one-half, and the exhaustion of the remainder. And this brings us to the operations of the main Eastern army under Grant and Meade.

At the beginning of May the grand army of the Potomac lay around Culpeper; the army of Virginia, under Lee, was in the neighborhood of Orange Court House, its left resting on that place, and its right extended eastward toward Fredericksburg, watching the fords of the Rapidan, the wagons of the whole force packed, and the men ready to move at a moment's notice to the threatened point. The Federal force under Meade's command numbers, as near as can be ascertained, 210,000 men irrespective of Burnside's Corps, and consisted of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps, which had been consolidated into three, called Second, Fifth and Sixth; the Second was commanded by Hancock, the Fifth by Warren, and the Sixth by Sedgwick; Burnside had the Ninth to act as a reserve. At daybreak on the 4th of May, Grant broke up at Culpeper, and marched southeast for Germania and Ely's Fords, where pontoons had been laid, and crossed the Rapidan without resistance; Burnside remaining behind to cover the trains, and by a show of force to disguise the movement from the enemy as long as possible.

As soon as the movement was pronounced Lee moved east and by north to intercept the Federals on the Spotsylvania road in column of march. The Second Corps under Hancock having the advance on the morning of the 5th, had got past the intersection of the two roads from Orange Court House on the Spotsylvania pike, by which the Confederates were advancing, and was pushing rapidly southward; but the head of the Confederate columns came upon the flank of the following Federal corps now joined by Burnside, who had marched all night, and threatened to cut the army in two. Grant did not know that the advance consisted of only a few weak brigades, the dense jungle of the Wilderness concealed and magnified numbers; the Confederates attacked him with great vigor, and he believed that Lee and his whole army were on his flank. He hastily determined that his scheme to get past Lee's left flank, and into his rear, had failed, and that the only course was to halt and give battle Hancock was recalled, the trains hurried toward Chancellorsville, and the line of battle formed west of the road leading southward to Spotsylvania, and on either side of the two intersecting roads from Orange Court House, by which the Confederate were advancing.

Thus the Confederate advance, only two divisions strong, found itself engaged with four immensely strong army corps of the enemy; in its hands was the safety of the whole army, and if need be it must perish to a man to secure time to concentrate. Nobly did they do their duty; with a persistence, heroism and devotion never excelled, if ever equalled in war, they devoted themselves. Deploying the chapparel, taking advantage of the cover of timber on either side of the roads, they prepared to die. The Federals attacked in massive columns, charging up the road and across the open glades; the Confederates behind their cover opposed a thin gray line, which had the ground been open would have been swept away like chaff; but now almost secure from danger, that thin line kept up a rolling fire, its bullets crashed through the dense array of the enemy, scarching it from right to left, from front to rear; shattered by a terrible slaughter, impeded by their dead and wounded, again and again the Federal columns were driven back in utter rout, leaving the ground absolutely piled with dead. But it is not our intention to follow the fortunes of corps or the surges of each individual combat; but to deal with results. For two days the battle raged with varying success, closing on the second with decisive advantage to the Confederates. All the Federal attacks had been defeated, the Confederate army had concentrated, the artillery and baggage trains were on the way to Spotsylvania; the Federal attempt to turn Lee's flank had failed and the latter satisfied with such results, all he had been fighting for, proceeded to take up a new position, covering his communication with Richmond.

As this movement was begun on the evening of the 6th, Gordon finding that his flank overlapped Grant's left, made a furious attack upon it, drove it across the main road in utter rout, and brought the Federal army to the verge of ruin. Germania Ford road was lost, and had the success been followed up, Grant's defeat at Wilderness would have been as complete as Hooker's at Chancellorsville. But the Confederate army was already on its march to Spottsylvania, and could not be recalled in time to take advantage of the event. The Federals passed an unpleasant night; their line of battle was withdrawn and concentrated, and in the darkness axe and spade were plied throwing up defenses to break the assault they anticipated on the morrow. The morning broke upon their trepidation, and found them watching, digging and chopping; all night long their trains had toiled toward Fredericksburg, now looked to as a place of retreat; noon came, and still no attack, a reconnoisance was pushed forward, and it was found that the enemy had disappeared.

Grant immediately telegraphed a decisive victory, the enemy routed and flying in every direction, Hancock pursuing, and the usual Federal embellishments. That night, Saturday the 7th, the whole line followed on Lee's track, leaving its dead unburied, thousands of its wounded ungathered, to die miserably in the Wilderness, and its field hospitals to the mercy of the foe. Six weeks afterward parties were sent out to recover the survivors of one of the most cruel abandonments in the history of warfare; some hundreds of wounded succeeded in reaching the bank of the Potomac and attracting attention, but many hundreds more perished slowly by the most horrible of deaths, hunger, thirst, and the mortification of wounds, in the glades and jungles of the Wilderness.

After a severe encounter on Sunday, the 8th, in front of Spotsylvania, in which the Fifth Federal Corps was severely punished, both armies again confronted each other, the Confederates facing north, and the Federals south. In the center was Spottsylvania, through which west and east ran the road from Catharpen to Bowling Green, south the road to Richmond over the Po River to the rear; in front looking north were the Brock, Pine Grove and Fredericksburg roads, diverging from the left, center and right of the town; across these roads covering the town and the communications in the rear was the Confederate army strongly posted, and opposed to them the four Federal corps d'armee forming the segment of a circle facing inward, as the Confederates formed a smaller semicircle facing outward.

Lee wanted time for his wounded and trains to retire on Richmond, and he fought to obtain it. So far he had not lost a gun or a wagon, and he had carried off all his wounded. His killed, wounded and missing, was only 6,000; while the enemy had been weakened by a loss of over 45,000; the disparity being occasioned by the dense columns of the Federals charging over open ground, while the Confederate line fought nearly all the time in the screen of a dense forest. In the battles in front of Spotsylvania the Confederates had the same and greater advantages; they were posted on hills, covered with timber; the Federals had to advance across clear ground, exposed to the sweep of batteries firing point blank into their masses. Grant attacked on the 10th, and fighting continued every day until the 19th; the only result favorable to the Federals was the assault of the centre on the 11th, with a thousand prisoners, an advantage which was neutralized immediately by the recapture of the ground lost; and the surprise of the right on Thursday morning under cover of a dense fog, which cost the Confederates between two and three thousand men, and eighteen guns. The ground lost necessitated a concentration, which immediately took place. Having successfully resisted every attempt to force his position, and secured his trains, on the 19th, Lee, under cover of a furious assault on Grant's right, withdrew across the Po, and retired to North Anna.—Here he again halted and gave battle; for three days Grant hurled his forces upon him to be rolled back with terrible slaughter; then he sickened of his pledge "to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer." Hitherto Lee had succeeded in keeping open his communication south and west, and Grant saw that if he was to succeed in planting himself to the north of Richmond, and thus cutting Lee off from it, he must fight with the legs instead of the arms of his soldiers. He had been obliged by the loss of the Germania Ford road to abandon his base at Culpeper and establish it at Fredericksburg; his failure at Spotsylvania threw him back from this on Port Royal; and now he determined to cut loose from it, and try a race for Richmond by Hanover Town, with a new base at White House above the confluence of the Pamunkey with York River. He moved rapidly to the south-east, but the enemy had the shorter line,

reach the north of Richmond in this direction, he found Lee in front of him, ready to give batttle. In the meantime Smith has been detached with the Eighteenth Corps from Butler's command, and sent by water down the James, and up the York River to White House to re-enforce Grant, and the supplies of the army followed.

There was severe fighting in the neighborhood of Bethesda Church, until the 30th, with the general result that all the efforts of the Federals to force their way to the north of Richmond by Mechanicsville were defeated; and Grant again began moving south-east to find a more vulnerable point; fighting again at Coal Harbor on the 31st, and on the 1st and 2d of June, with no better success, the Federal army having now reached Gaines's Mill, its line of battle crossing the ground occupied by Stonewall Jackson when he crumpled up McClellan. On the 3d of June the Confederates made a furious attack on the Federal right and center, the result of which was the withdrawal of Grant's army to James River on the 14th, and the abandonment of the White House. The withdrawal was managed with much skill, the Confederates not pursuing, but guarding the bridges over the Chickahominy east of Richmond, and massing their forces on the left bank of the James, covering the city from the southeast in anticipation that Grant would make for Malvern Hill, with the design of reaching Richmond from that quarter. Had he done so, he would have exposed himself to a blow which could hardly have failed to be fatal. But the Federal commander had no stomach for another fight with Lee on ground of that General's choosing, and hoped to secure by surprise in another field that success which had eluded him on this. The object of the campaign, a lodgement in force north of Richmond was given up, for an attempt from the south.—Troops were moved rapidly across James River, and as soon as landed, marched at once on Petersburg, only garrisoned by a few companies of militia. Before the point of attack was developed, and Lee could see re-enforcements, the outer line of defenses was carried with eighteen guns, fourteen of which were re-captured the same day, but much of the ground lost was not recovered. Simultaneously with this attack, Butler sailed out of his entrenchments, seized and began destroying the railway between Petersburg and Richmond, but was interrupted in his work, defeated and driven back with heavy loss.—On the morning of the 16th Petersburg was in the greatest danger; when the sun went down it was safe Beaureguard was there with all his army, and Lee was on the right bank of the James, his left resting on Fort Darling, and his right on the Appomattox, his guns commanding the right flank of the Federal advances before Petersburg.

The attempts to take Petersburg by assault have been repulsed with great slaughter; the Federals admitted up to Wednesday last a loss of ten thousand men; their actual loss is probably double that number; and if this covers it, it is the first time they have come so close to the truth. Of recent operations before the city, we know nothing more than that they have culminated in disaster after disaster, the latest being the repulse of an advance by the left toward the Petersburg and Weldon Railway with a loss according to their own accounts of five guns and two thousand prisoners, and the apparent abandonment of the siege.

A new series of operations is announced on the left bank of the James River, the only point yet untried, and by some deemed the weakest; but there is little reason to suppose that the enterprise of reducing Richmond from this quarter will be more successful than those that preceded it.

So far, we repeat, the campaign has failed at all points; the Federal armies have been hurled to certain slaughter with a cold heartlessness worse than devilish. No general ever exhibited so great an indifference to the lives of his soldiers as Grant; no general ever achieved as little by such sacrifice. It is impossible to say that his army has not fought well, and endured all the hardships, danger and labors of the campaign with heroism and docility. They were directed by a butcher, and opposed by the greatest general of this or any other age. Posterity will rank Gen. Lee above Wellington or Napoleon, before Saxe or Turenne, above Marlborough or Frederick, before Alxander or Cæsar. Careful of the lives of his men, fertile in resource, a profound tactician, gifted with the swift intuition which enables a commander to discern the purpose of his enemy, and the power of rapid combination which enables him to oppose to it a prompt resistance; modest, frugal, self-denying, void of arrogance or selfassertion; trusting nothing to chance; among men noble as the noblest, in the lofty dignity of the Christian gentleman; among patriots less self-seeking, and as pure as Washington; and among soldiers combining the religious simplicity of Havelock with the genius of Napoleon, the heroism of Bayard and Sydney, and the untiring, never faltering duty of Wellington.

If this great soldier had at his command the forces and material against which he is called on to contend, the superiority on land and the supremacy on water, in six months the whole Federal States would be prostrate at his feet. As it is, he has made his own name, and that of the Confederacy he serves, immortal.

In estimating the future prospects of the campaign, it must be borne in mind that the Federal army is being rapidly reduced in numbers. Its losses in Virginia since the 4th of May cannot be estimated at less than one hundred thousand; it is being also reduced by the return of three years and two years men, whose terms are daily expiring. By this means over fifty thousand men will be withdrawn from the Army of the Potomac alone before the close of next month, and these are the best troops in it. The term of the one hundred days men expires also during next month. The Army of the Potomac, which at the commencement of May numbered with its co-operating corps in Virginia, over 300,000 men, is now less than 200,000. The reduction of the Confederate force has certainly not been more than a fourth of this. General Sherman's loss in Georgia has also been excessively heavy. For the next three months the climate will fight against the Federals; already in Virginia the Northern troops are suffering severely from this cause. In the attack on Richmond the hope of the co-operation of the Federal fleet appears to have been abandoned; vessels are sunk across the stream below Fort Darling, which equally prevent the descent of the Confederate rams, and the ascent of the Federal gunboats.

On the whole, the situation of the Confederates is more hopeful than at any previous period of the struggle. They never were stronger in men and material; the gloom of previous disasters has been dispelled by long uninterrupted success in every quarter. To restore their strength, the Federals must soon resort to another conscription, a dangerous experiment at this time, which may fail, and

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july 1-13† Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term 1864.

John C. Plummer } Original Attachment.
vs.
Ralph Blevins.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Ralph Blevins is not within the jurisdiction of this Court: it is ordered that publication be made in the weekly *Confederate* for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead and replevy in the said cause, otherwise final judgement will be rendered against him.

Witness E. C. Bartlette Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1864. E. C. BARTLETE, C. S. C.

June 29 w6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
PITT COUNTY. }

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1864.

Henry Sheppard, Adm'r of Jos. A. Williams, dec'd }
vs. } Petition to divide Slaves.
Distributers of Jos. A. Williams, deceased. }

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that R. R. Foreman and wife, defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Confederate*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, to appear and answer, &c., at the next Term of this Court, or judgment *pro confesso* will be granted against them.

GEO. A. DANCEY, C. C. C.

june 8-19-w6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, JULY TERM, 1864.

Sarah Fisher,
vs.
Perkins Johnson and wife Elizabeth, George Fisher, James James and wife Sarah, Heirs at Law of Thomas Fisher, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that that Perkins Johnson and wife Elizabeth, George Fisher, James James and wife Sarah, are non-residents of this State: it is ordered, that publication be made in the Weekly Confederate for six successive weeks, notifying said parties personally to appear at the Court House in Morganton, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition; otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them.

Witness, J. B. Kincaid, Clerk of said Court, at office in Morganton, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in June, A. D. 1864.

J. B. KINCAID, C. C. C.

july 26-w6w

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, AS A runaway, on the 5th of May, a negro woman, who says her name is SALLY BRYANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Finch. She had on when committed a red cotton dress. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender, color black, two upper front teeth out, and rather slow spoken. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

92-d1t&wtf

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of September next. Tuition from eight to ten dollars per month, in *advance*. Board, one hundred dollars per month, payable *monthly*, in advance; or, about eight dollars per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices. There are small extra charges for washing and room rent. Students are requested to bring all the text-books they may be able to procure.